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4 AUGUST 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIGURES PROVIDED ON RAIL-FERRY SERVICES BETWEEN GDR, USSR

East Berlin DDR-VERKEHR in German Vol 19 No 6, Jun 86 pp 167-168

[Article by Dr Klaus Koekert and Dr Guenter Sieber, Central Research Institute of the Transportation System: "The Significance of the Establishment of a Rail-Ferry Service Between the GDR and the USSR for Greater Efficiency and Quality in Foreign Trade Transport"]

[Text] On the basis of the fundamental common interests and goals of the social and economic development of the GDR and the USSR, a close economic cooperation has developed between our two countries in the past decades. With the agreement on the long-term program for cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the area of science, technology and production for the period through the year 2000, a historic step was taken toward the greater intertwining of the national economies of our two countries. (Item 1 of bibliography) The coordination of the national economic plans between the GDR and the USSR for the period 1986 through 1990 and beyond is also directed toward this. The long-term agreement on the reciprocal deliveries of goods and services between the GDR and the USSR for the years 1986 through 1990 foresees an increase in the foreign trade turnover to more than 380 billion marks. (Item 2 of bibliography) Accordingly, an increase of 128 percent will be achieved relative to the time period 1981 through 1985.

The intertwining of the national economies of both countries taking place at a qualitatively higher level also includes the transportation system. The demands in particular on its qualitative efficiency will thereby continue to increase. They are derived from the following development trends in reciprocal deliveries of goods (Item 3 of bibliography):

1. In connection with the accelerated changeover of the national economies to intensification, which is being accompanied by growing research and production cooperation with the USSR, the share of new products in the GDR's exports to the USSR will increase to more than half and will also become more important in the export program of the USSR.

2. The uninterrupted continuation of deliveries of raw materials and fuels from the USSR will be opposed in the GDR by increasing deliveries of equipment for the raw materials and fuel branches of the USSR as well as of chemical products.

3. The reciprocal deliveries of high-quality industrial consumer goods will increase further.

The closer the intertwining of the national economies of both countries takes shape on the basis of the further development of specialization and cooperation and the more it is concentrated on the key technologies crucial for the continuation of intensification and on the relevant areas for the development of the material-technical base of the national economy and also includes to an increasing extent the covering of needs for consumer goods, the more diverse are the demands on the qualitative efficiency of the transportation system. That relates primarily to the certain, timely, rapid and cost-effective performance of the transport services.

These requirements are also taken into account, among other places, in the agreement between the governments of the GDR and USSR signed 18 June 1982 on the establishment of a rail-ferry service between Mukran and Klaipeda. In this agreement, the partners guarantee one another the putting into operation of three ferryboats of the GDR and three ferry boats of the USSR of the same construction type by 1990 and an annual total transport volume of at least 5.3 million tons of goods to be transferred from the direct railway goods transport between the GDR and the USSR. That is more than half of the current transport volume in direct railway traffic. Through the putting into operation of the rail-ferry service and the further increase in the transport operations of maritime traffic, the sea route becomes the main transportation link between the two countries. In 1990, about four-fifths of the total foreign trade transport (excluding pipe transport) will be carried out by sea.

The decision to establish the rail-ferry service was preceded in the years 1980 and 1981 by extensive scientific investigations performed by experts on both sides, as a result of which it was estimated that a rail-ferry service utilizing cars with the gauge 1,520 mm and reloading of the goods or changing of the axles of the cars in the territory of the GDR is optimum in regard to the annual national economic expenditures of both sides and thus represents the most expedient transport variant. In the course of the subsequent joint planning work and on the basis of proposals by the GDR side, the decisions were made to build double-decker ferryboats and two-stored ferry bridges. A technological system concept was thereby implemented that ensures a time and cost-saving loading and unloading and a high utilization of the operation time of the ferryboats. (Item 4 of bibliography)

On the basis of this system concept, the ferry connection Mukran-Klaipeda can develop into the most efficient ferry link in the Baltic Sea area and beyond with respect to its transport capacity. The decisive factor for the high transport capacity is the intended port layover time of only 4 hours, which, with a round-trip duration of 48 hours (transportation distance Mukran-Klaipeda = 521 kilometers), makes possible 159 round trips per ferryboat per year. Taking into account the capacity of 103 freight cars with a gauge of 1,520 mm for the double-decker ferryboats, an annual transport volume of about 880 tons per ferryboat can be achieved.

The overall effectiveness of the ferry link will be largely determined by the technology of the goods turnover at the Mukran ferry railroad station. The overwhelming share of the goods will be reloaded directly without intermediate storage. Through the use of a transshipment technology adapted to the type of goods with the application of special supplementary equipment produced in their own rationalization-means industry for the picking up of loads as well as through efforts undertaken jointly with the Soviet side in cooperation with the economy for the formation of loading units, the preconditions are to be established for achieving a labor productivity of 5 tons per man-hour in the unloading area.

The technology of changing the axles of the freight cars of gauge 1,520 mm will be applied for part of the goods. The optimum relationship of the transport quantities for both technologies will be influenced by the necessary one-time expenditures for the profile clearing of the lines in the network of the GDR railroad for the provision of the appropriate switching turntables and coupling cars.

The establishment of the rail-ferry service between the GDR and the USSR makes possible the improvement of the efficiency and quality of the foreign trade transportation between the two countries.

The planned transport volume of 5.3 million tons is composed of 2.3 million tons of export and 3.0 million tons of import transportation. The export transportation over the ferry link includes

- machinery and equipment

- piece goods (furniture, paper products, rubber products and a large number of consumer goods, among others)

- chemical goods

- metals.

The imported goods to be transported from the USSR over the ferry link include

- metals (pig iron and rolled products, among others)

- piece goods (paper, cellulose, cotton, roofing felt, natural rubber, among others)

- wood

- machinery and equipment

- chemical goods.

The decisive foreign economic advantages of the rail-ferry link for the GDR are in:

- the saving of at least one-third of the freight expenditures in the conveyance of goods on ferryboats instead of by land, a substantial reduction of expenditures in foreign exchange for railroad transit services, and the achievement of supplemental foreign exchange receipts from ferry operations;

- the cutting of the transport times of the goods and thus the reduction of the financial resources and commodity stocks linked to the transport process;

- the increase in the stability and continuity of the transport relations;

- the lowering of the expenditure for customs clearing by saving the customs clearing for the transit country;

- the improvement in the provision of information for foreign trade to control foreign trade transportation with the help of a computer-aided information system.

The advantages of a continuous dispatching of the goods between the shipping and receiving railroad stations in the GDR and the USSR that now exist in direct rail traffic on the basis of the Agreement on International Railroad Freight Traffic continue in effect in the rail-ferry service between the GDR and the USSR. This is ensured through a special freight law for the rail-ferry service. (Footnote) (In this connection, a special article is planned in this periodical) The foreign exchange economic advantages of the rail-ferry link are based on the following agreements:

The costs for the transport of goods on the ferryboats as well as the costs for the reloading of the goods or for the conversion of the wheelsets are borne by the buyer of the commodity. This corresponds in principle to the delivery condition "free border delivering country" established in the general delivery and performance terms for CEMA; that is, the seller bears the costs for the initial rail transport including the costs for rolling the cars onto the ferryboat. The buyer of the commodity bears all other costs.

The freight receipts for the transport of the foreign trade goods on the ferryboats are divided between the transport enterprises participating in the ferryboat operations--that is, the GDR railroad and the Lithuanian shipping line--in proportion to the number of ferry trips made by each side. The GDR thus obtains foreign exchange receipts from the ferry operations for the pro rata transport of foreign trade goods from the GDR to the USSR as well as for the reloading of the export goods or the changing of the axles of the Soviet railroad cars, whereas it has foreign exchange expenditures for the pro rata transport of foreign trade goods from the USSR to the GDR as well as for the use of Soviet freight cars in one direction and for the stay of these cars in the territory of the GDR.

The magnitude of the foreign exchange benefit to the national economy is influenced, among other things, by the planned tariffs. As everyone knows, the transit freight in the direct rail traffic between the GDR and the USSR

over the territory of the People's Republic of Poland is calculated in accordance with the International Railroad Transit Tariff (MTT). This tariff increased by 143.4 percent in the period from 1980 through 1985. The following tariff agreements were reached for ferry transportation:

--The prices for the transport of goods on the ferry route Mukran-Klaipeda are determined on the basis of the freight rates of the MTT in effect at a given time, minus a discount whose amount and period of validity are to be determined by the partners.

--The prices for the reloading of the goods, for changing the axles of the cars, and for other supplementary services are determined at the price level of the MTT in effect at a given time.

The transport route for which the foreign trade organizations of the GDR or USSR have to bear the transport costs is shortened by about 28 percent in rail-ferry traffic relative to land transport, from which the main share of the saving of freight expenditures relative to the transit route results.

Although the overwhelming share of the export and import enterprises in rail-ferry traffic as well as in maritime traffic experiences higher freight expenditures for the distances to and from the rail-ferry service, the utilization of the sea route results in a high overall benefit to the national economy.

The achievement of the national economic objective of the rail-ferry traffic presupposes a high degree of continuity in the reciprocal delivery of goods, the ensuring of a high continuity and high degree of mechanization of the commodity turnover at the Mukran ferry-rail station, and an uninterrupted control of the freight cars coming into the Mukran and Klaipeda rail-ferry stations. These goals can be achieved only through close cooperation between the export enterprises, foreign trade organizations and transport enterprises of both countries and are to be supported primarily through the following measures:

--the agreement of call quantities and loading units in the supply contracts to ensure a high capacity utilization of the freight cars and a rational commodity turnover;

--the introduction of transport control measures to ensure the steady arrival of freight cars at the Mukran rail-ferry station;

--the computer-aided exchange of information between the ferry complexes of both countries as the basis for the substantially automated disposition of the freight cars at the ferry complexes;

--rational procedures for the delivery of shipments and freight cars between the participating transport enterprises.

Overall the establishment of the ferry link between the GDR and the USSR is evidence of the high scientific-technical and economic level of the cooperation between our two friendly countries in the area of the transportation system.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LENART DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SSR

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 12, 1986 pp 6-10

[Interview with Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] How is the strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development reflected under conditions which pertain in the SSR?

[Answer] As we know, the specifics of this line--the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development in the CSSR--which assume that, for the 8th Five-Year Plan, national income on an overall scale will rise by 18-19 percent in the final year of the 5-year plan. Within this framework, we must achieve a 23-25-percent increase in Slovakia. We begin by noting that the Slovak share of Czechoslovak citizens of the productive years is 33.5 percent and the Slovak share in the formation of the national income is only 30.3 percent for now. In other words, we are pursuing an increase in Slovak input with respect to strengthening a unified Czechoslovak economy.

We are aware that these are tasks which are especially demanding and mobilizing. After all, the growth in the national income is supposed to expressly outstrip the growth of industrial production, it is expected to rise three times faster than production consumption, which presupposes the attainment of unprecedented progress in utilizing energy, raw materials, and materials. As far as increasing efficiency is concerned, this represents a qualitatively new phenomenon in the current era of creating socialism in Slovakia. We must base our work on it, derive criteria and requirements from it with respect to thinking, conduct, and actions. In this sense, the Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia approved and developed this orientation which had been worked out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

It is true that we are becoming convinced that this line was not implemented and is not implemented easily without a struggle against conservatism in the positions held by some managers. The same situation obtains in the creation of proposals for the 8th Five-Year Plan and the same is true with respect to the fulfillment of this year's plan. The results attained confirm that some economic managers have not yet become familiar with and have not consistently been realizing the line approved by the congress. This struggle for

implementing qualitative indicators, thus, continues and we must not let up in it. It is necessary to act everywhere in a manner which would consistently implement the party line.

In this struggle, Communists must stand at the forefront in the knowledge that this is the only way in which we can create conditions for further increasing and particularly improving the quality of the standard of living of workers, for the rationalization of nutrition, for increasing the quality of health care, for solving serious questions of the environment, for creating new quality standards for consumer goods, and for good dwelling conditions, as well as for the modernization of the production-technical base and for a more rapid structural change and strengthening with respect to the defense capabilities of the republic.

If we wish to conduct worker policy, which expresses the interest of all workers, if we wish to conduct a patriotic and an internationalistic policy, we have no other alternative and choice than to proceed along the path of intensification. The era of an extensive type of economic growth is finished.

[Question] Where do you see realistic prerequisites for the fulfillment of these intentions, comrade first secretary?

[Answer] In realizing the set goals, we tie in with the positive results which we have achieved in Slovakia in the past 15 years. The fact that within the framework of developing the unified Czechoslovak economy the economic potential of Slovakia was further significantly strengthened is surely an encouraging fact. During that period, the national income rose more than double, industrial production was more than 2.5 times greater, and agricultural production rose by one-third. During the period under consideration, the Slovak share in overall national industrial production grew from 24.5 percent to 30.2 percent, with a 27.1-percent share in national employment; in agricultural production the share amounts to 33.6 percent in the creation of national income and grew from 26.5 percent to 30.3 percent. The value of basic assets grew from Kcs 213 billion in 1970 to Kcs 575.5 billion in 1985.

Our workers and technicians became familiar with new production programs, for example, with the production of installations for nuclear energy at the Slovak Electrotechnical Enterprise at Tlmac, the production of machines for highway construction and for earthwork and hydraulic mechanisms at the Tesla Heavy Engineering and Electrotechnical Component Enterprise at Piestany, with the production of computers at the Computer Technology Enterprises; with the production of industrial robots at the Research Institute of the Metal-Working Industry and in additional enterprises; with new types of bearings at the Ball-Bearing Enterprises, and a number of others. The energy base was specifically strengthened. New hydroelectric power plants arose--at Liptovska Mara, Ruzin, Cierny Vah, Kralova. We erected the nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice. The production of electric energy from nuclear fuels today accounts for 41.7 percent of all electric energy produced in Slovakia. The scientific-technical base was strengthened in Slovakia and employs 58,000 persons, which represents 30 percent from the standpoint of the entire nation.

We base our knowledge with respect to the reality of our plans on the results and experiences collected during the 7th Five-Year Plan, whose goals we were fulfilling under complicated domestic and external conditions. The national income rose 14 percent, industrial production rose roughly 20 percent, and, in agriculture, a 10-percent growth was achieved in comparison with the 6th Five-Year Plan. Even though we fulfilled the volumetric indicators in the 7th Five-Year Plan and despite the fact that we attained certain progress in quality indicators, we remained behind with respect to such cardinal tasks as the growth of quality, the reduction of production consumption, the increase of productivity and the efficiency of international transactions.

We are concentrating all our strength on the more decisive elimination of these and other weak areas, on the better utilization of all resources, and the more rapid creation of new ones, in the interest of quality, efficient, and profitable production. This is also true of the utilization of such significant factors as are the qualification, the education of workers, their enthusiasm and experience, but also of the need--as we stressed at the CPSL Congress--to radically improve the quality level of instruction and education, particularly at advanced schools. And in this respect it is unavoidable to get rid of the surviving habits from the era of extensive development and complete the mental and psychological rebirth of cadres in the spirit of the new requirements.

[Question] It is known that, precisely in this connection, there was urgent talk at the CPSL Congress of quality.

[Answer] Yes, the quality of work, the quality of relationships, the quality of products and services received much attention and continue to receive extraordinary attention because we consider them to be characteristic of developed socialism, a cardinal task in the struggle for efficiency and profitability, a significant resource in the growth of national income. Consequently, quality must stand in first place in our everyday work, in our socialist entrepreneurship, and not in a secondary place, as is the case still in some economic production units and enterprises.

We assume that higher quality of products makes it possible to create more useful values from a given quantity of raw materials, energy, and materials and with existing capital assets and at the same time makes it possible to decrease the costs per unit of national income. It thus makes for the more efficient consumption of live and embodied labor per unit of useful value. This is also the case because the processes of the scientific-technical revolution, electronification, and automation require particularly precise, qualified, reliable, and, in one word, high-quality work. And it is mainly so because we must fully satisfy the growing demand of the populace for constantly more high-quality products having new and useful characteristics. This trend also exists in foreign markets.

In other words, quality directly touches everyone and all things--from the apprentice to the worker, designer, as well as the master worker and even the minister. This is a broad platform for a dialogue, an area for concrete actions, an area allowing everyone to contribute his quality work for the benefit of society, and for a better satisfaction of requirements.

Starting precisely from this basic orientation--even though last year we attained 17.6 percent of the share of high technical-economic level products in overall goods production--the Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia expressed its dissatisfaction with the slow pace at which quality is being increased. Consequently, it charged Communists in the Government of the SSR, in the ministries, in the economic production units, in enterprises, in research institutes, and in all sectors to manage, plan, organize, and stimulate production in such a way that, during the current 5-year plan, we in Slovakia would account for at least a 25-percent share of products having high technical-economic levels.

There is a growing number of party organizations which have grasped the seriousness of this task and which stand at the head of the struggle for high quality and efficiency. In this connection, I would like to mention the example of the Communists and other workers at the "J. Dimitrov" Chemical Enterprise in Bratislava. In recent years, they increased their efforts and are accounting for a 55-percent share of first-quality products. A significant role was played in this regard by the circuit committee of the district committee of the CPSL for Bratislava III which stimulated the movement to increase quality at the work site. Party organs and organizations must regularly and systematically assess the development of the share of first-quality products and products having a high technical-economic level and draw conclusions from this situation.

[Question] The transition of the national economy to the path of intensive development is primarily conditioned by the more rapid application of the results of science and technology in practice. And this, to a considerable extent, depends on the initiative and effective work of party organizations. What are the findings in this regard in Slovakia?

[Answer] Because this is a decisive resource of intensification of production, we must apply the influence of the party even in this sphere more expressly than heretofore, we must increase the effectivity of our conduct. Favorable conditions exist in this regard at present because we have a program orientation affecting scientific and technical development which is based on the resolutions adopted at the Eighth Session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and encompasses 31 scientific-technical and state goal-oriented programs. They also encompass our pledges--pledges which we adopted within the framework of the Comprehensive Program of CEMA Member Nations Through the Year 2000. The realization of this program, which assumes our participation in solving tasks in the area of electronification and comprehensive automation, in speeding up development of nuclear energy, and in utilizing new types of materials and even utilizing biotechnology, gives us great assurance and provides us with an outlook in creating a developed socialist society. Comrade Gustav Husak said correctly that the fulfillment of the Program is considered to be the key task for our economic and scientific-technical policy and that we will aim the efforts of the entire scientific research base, of all sectors, of all economic production units and enterprises in its direction.

However, we are greatly disturbed by the fact that, as far as production is concerned, we do not perceive the required "hunger" for new equipment from

this sector and by the fact that not infrequently it appears as though science has to force itself into the subconscious of managers. In this direction, the economic instruments must be made to work more effectively, but the managers themselves, particularly the Communists, should act with more initiative, more rationality, and with a broader view. The congress rightly stressed the responsibility of general and enterprise directors for the rapid application of scientific results and technological results in production. It is precisely they who should decide with respect to innovative activity and its results and not leave these decisions to special units and institutions. Party organizations should more actively share in the creation of precisely this desirable atmosphere and should share in overcoming conservatism and stagnation.

Of equal importance is the fact that we more effectively concentrate our forces in science and research upon a more rapid solution of planned tasks and their realization in practice through more daring application of progressive forms involved in connecting science with production. Even our findings from the work of research production units and scientific-production associations show that this is the correct path. We see this in the results of the Association for Robot Technology at Presov, at the Research Institute for Mechanization and Automation at Nove Mesto nad Vahom, at the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, and at advanced schools. Party organizations and all Communists should be interested in these new forms, should recognize them, and contribute to overcoming the barriers which exist between research and production and which are occasionally upheld by bureaucratic regulations. I mention the fact that half the workers of these organizations work in the research components and another portion realize the results achieved for marketing purposes. At the VUMA at Nove Mesto nad Vahom, several thousand workers are involved.

In the interest of becoming more rapidly familiar with the results of the scientific-technical revolution and in the interest of applying these results in practice, we must unify the efforts of scientists and workers in a goal-oriented manner, involving workers at the management level, specialists from the practical sphere, consult with them, inspire them toward creative commotion--which poses questions in an untraditional manner--and stimulate them to achieve common intentions with respect to further progress.

In the interest of a qualified education of managers and in the interest of a deeper enlightenment of key questions of the scientific-technical revolution and the realization of its results in practice, the Central Committee of the CPSL began, in the past 7 years, to implement measures, among others, designed to organize theoretical-practical seminars and consultations involving party and economic workers and encompassing the foremost representatives of our science and of Soviet science. For example, we dwelled on questions of the socialist way of life under our conditions, questions involving topical problems of qualified chemistry, questions involving the utilization of magnesite, developments of powder metallurgy, production of instruments and tools, the application of prognostication, developments in biotechnology, utilization of computer technology and automation in planning and design activities, and other questions. We are becoming convinced that such an evaluation of problems has a significance with respect to the timely orientation of party activists.

It contributes to the understanding of the inevitability of structural changes and to the growth of quality and efficiency.

The effort to more specifically and more effectively act upon the acceleration of scientific-technical development is also felt in the efforts exerted by kraj and okres party committees, as can be seen from the response to the Prague Initiative Involving the Rapid Introduction of Scientific Findings Into Practice or the activities of the municipal party committee in Bratislava which, basing its actions on the Kiev experiences, is involved in organizing the fulfillment of the program for acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the city itself. In West Slovakia Kraj the "Intensification 1990" movement is developing which utilizes the Leningrad examples of the effective acceleration of the tempo of scientific-technical progress. The initiative of the okres committee of the party at Zilina, which prepared a comprehensive program for the utilization of computer technology and robotization, should also be evaluated. The committee recruited workers from research institutes, advanced schools, and party activists for the realization of its program and obtained the support of basic organizations.

[Question] The international economic integration of fraternal countries is a great advantage for socialism. What do you consider to be particularly important in this question and what is Slovakia's contribution within the framework of Czechoslovak participation in economic cooperation?

[Answer] Yes, the opportunity to integrate the economies of our fraternal countries is indeed a great advantage for socialism which is created by the policies, economic and social equality of the socialist countries, by the relationship of their economic mechanisms, by our common interests and goals.

Even though we have achieved great and noteworthy results in the economic cooperation among socialist countries, its existing level does not correspond to the requirements and opportunities, particularly during the current era. Consequently, we are faced with the extraordinary urgency of the tasks involved in introducing into life the conclusions stemming from the CEMA economic summit and the directives of our party congresses. We, in Czechoslovakia--in a relatively small country but with a broad production and research assortment--are especially interested in intensifying this cooperation, particularly with the Soviet Union. It is for us the only possible and realistic way of accelerating the intensive development of the economy. Our necessity to overcome certain tendencies toward autarky in the area of science and technology and undervaluing cooperation and specialization is all the more urgent. This is true with respect to the entire state and, naturally, also true with respect to us in Slovakia.

Although the share accounted for by Slovakia in the overall Czechoslovak foreign trade volume involving socialist countries during the 7th Five-Year Plan increased, the requirements demand that the extent of involvement on the part of Czechoslovakia, including the economy of Slovakia, in the international division of labor and particularly involving the Soviet Union, be intensified and its quality raised. In this regard, a significant role can and must be played by direct contacts between production enterprises and research

Institutions. We fully agree with the thoughts expressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev that the broad development of these direct contacts and the creation of joint enterprises and associations is the main thing. We are convinced of this by the positive results which are represented by this new form. Let us recall the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet work site--the base laboratory for artificial intelligence in Bratislava, which gave the impetus for Czechoslovak participation in cooperation with CEMA countries on the program of the so-called fifth-generation computer technology. A contribution is also represented by the results of the international scientific collective at the Research Institute for Livestock Production at Nitra, where, in a short time, they achieved a headstart of several years in comparison with developed capitalist countries in the transplantations of embryos from genetically interesting domestic animals, in the rationalization of alimentation pertaining to highly productive milk cows. They gained new significant findings which are already being broadly realized in practice. The continuation of this cooperation is represented by the establishment of a Czechoslovak-Soviet work site for the development of biotechnology in livestock production, which has been in existence since the beginning of this year. It is possible to recall also the establishment of a Czechoslovak-Soviet ROBOT association, whose membership includes organizations all over our republic. Apart from the Heavy Engineering Enterprises at Martin, these include, for example, the Automation and Computer Technology Enterprises in Prague, the Heavy Current Electrotechnology Enterprises in Prague, the Engineering Equipment Factory in Prague, but also organizations in Moscow, Leningrad, and in other areas of the USSR.

We believe that the approval of new rules by the Government of Czechoslovakia pertaining to the possibilities to establish direct ties between Czechoslovak enterprises and enterprises in the socialist countries creates favorable conditions for the full utilization of this new progressive way. Every party organization should be interested in how these opportunities can be specifically utilized in the area of its jurisdiction, it should demand and support new approaches, new thinking, and primarily new actions.

[Question] In the strategy involved in accelerating economic and social development, we place constantly more significance on increasing the creative activity and initiative of people, on the development of socialist democracy. What is now most important in this regard?

[Answer] To accelerate the economic and social development of our society requires that we consistently develop socialist democracy, deepen the elements of socialist self-administration, as was stressed by the 17th congress of the party. I believe that it is precisely from this viewpoint that the effectiveness of existing and new forms of participation on the part of workers in management and administration should be evaluated, regardless of whether this involves counterplanning, production consultations, collective agreements, the brigade form of organizing work and remuneration, the participation of citizens in the work of national committees, etc.

The active participation of workers in planning contributes toward the firming up of planned tasks in many enterprises. However, this participation could bring many more specific results, particularly with respect to quality and

efficiency of production, if the interenterprise management would function better on the basis of cost accounting and if remuneration was tied more closely to the principle that "what is good for society is good for the enterprise, the collective, as well as the individual and, conversely, in line with the principle that whatever harms society should be felt by the enterprise, the collective, and the individual--and if the standard-forming base were to be constantly improved. It is equally important to take into account the requirements of consumers in economic plans.

Production consultations are held more massively and more frequently in Slovakia. However, we must see to it that all reminders which are brought up by the workers are consistently solved and explained and that we not circumvent the problems and that the consultations produce actual concrete results. As far as collective agreements are concerned, their number has also grown and it is necessary to strengthen their authority by seeing to it that they are created with the active participation of workers and are adhered to by the economic management as well as by the worker collective.

In Slovakia, more than 3,000 collectives having more than 100,000 members are involved in the brigade form of organizing work and remuneration. Existing experiences show that they are a significant prop in fulfilling the plan, they contribute to the growth of quality and productivity, and contribute to the differentiated remuneration for work according to merit. This movement needs to be further expanded and its quality improved and should be specifically assisted in the creation of collectives and in their work.

With respect to the development of elements of self-administration it is also inevitable that the participation of citizens in the work of national committees be deepened, that the task of the plenum, of the commissions, and of the entire voluntary activ, particularly of the citizen committees, be strengthened. What is decisive is for the workingman, the citizen, to have a constantly greater feeling that he is the manager, the cocreator of the land, of the city, of the community where he lives, that he is a full-blooded participant in the administration of public affairs. We must adapt the methods of work toward this goal.

Naturally, the development of democracy is not possible without strengthening discipline, order, and legality. A developed socialist society demands a high level of socialist legality, conscious discipline, and ethics. These parameters are in conflict with lack of discipline, with pilfering of communal and personal goods, with embezzlement and other ills which are heavily criticized by the workers. Consequently, the broad public supports the efforts called for in the Letter of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ to Party Organizations and Communists, challenging them to decisively counteract negative phenomena in solid ranks with the other workers, in Slovakia as well. After all, the protection of common property is not only a matter of security and justice, but is also a matter of collective self-defense, a matter for the system of controls and inspection.

As conscientious managers and owners of communal property we must not be governed by the opportunistic slogan "Let sleeping dogs lie"--but we must consider

the protection of communal property as a duty for every citizen. Yes, even here, the self-administration of the people must be manifested more expressly than has been the case heretofore.

[Question] New tasks also result in new requirements with respect to party work.

[Answer] This is indeed so. Under current conditions, however, this is not merely a question of overcoming one or another of the shortcomings, but involves the overall elevation of party work to a level commensurate with the requirements of the times.

We must improve the quality of party work, as was determined by the congress--with respect to the demands placed upon cadres, upon party members, upon implementation of nonformalistic thinking in pushing through the party line. In decisive areas of societal life, Communists must implement a critical approach, but must not limit themselves only to uncovering and finding problems, weaknesses, and shortcomings, but, rather, must seek, find, and implement such solutions which are commensurate with the times. We must consider how to increase the action capability of party organizations. In this connection, the congress greatly elevated the tasks and missions of cadres, those people to whom the party has entrusted and entrusts the responsibility for the organization and management of enterprises.

In the 1930's the Soviet Communists stressed the thought that cadres made decisions about everything. This thought was underscored by subsequent congresses of the CPSU and was adopted by our party. The 17th Congress of the CPCZ also stressed such characteristics of the contemporary manager as are his capability to react to new requirements, to think independently and creatively, to accept responsibility, to be demanding with respect to himself and others, and to have a principled and sensitive approach to people. Also, at the Congress of the CPSL we addressed the concrete and critical requirements of managers in ministries and branches of industry, in enterprises, in national committees, and in social organizations. We turned to all party organizations--to each Communist--with the same degree of urgency.

We approach the implementation of the bold goals set by the 17th congress with a high degree of responsibility and critical demand. We, the Communists in Slovakia, together with the other workers, are determined to give all our strengths, ability, will, and party commitment to the fight for the successful fulfillment of our program, to see to it that Slovakia's input in favor of the new upsurge of our Czechoslovak Socialist Republic continues to grow.

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CSO: 2400/322

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WORKER DISSATISFACTION CAUSES HIGH LABOR TURNOVER

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] In the enterprises and plants, one frequently hears the complaint about labor shortages. Labor turnover is on the increase, often for strictly egoistical reasons. But let us honestly admit that justified dissatisfaction is also a cause. L'udovit Buday participated in a discussion at the June membership meeting of the plant committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia in Energeticke Strojirny [Power Industry Engineering] in Nitra. He was questioning the 25 percent annual labor turnover in his enterprise. The committee on labor turnover, with the assistance of psychologists, made a study of the causes. The study revealed that worker dissatisfaction arises primarily from unfair rewarding systems and work assignments, inadequate work organization, disagreements with supervisors and managers, and personality conflicts in the work teams. Last year, on the basis of the report, the enterprise started to take steps to correct the problems. The members of the turnover committee now hold talks primarily with workers who make a real contribution to the enterprise and who are considered especially vital. The committee members listen to the workers' views and explain to them when they are mistaken, but primarily, they make every attempt to resolve problems whenever possible. Last year, after such discussions, 48 employees withdrew their termination notices. Once again, it has been proven that a comradely discussion and specific measures to correct problems help keep good workers.

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CSO: 2400/347

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DIRECTIVE GOVERNING SOFTWARE PRODUCTION, APPLICATION

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT in German Vol 17 No 2, 1986 (signed to press 3 Mar 86) pp 37-39

[Article by Dr Hans-Dietrich Krause, planning system department at the State Planning Commission: "On the Planning, Balancing and Accounting of Software"]

[Text] The enactment of the Order of 13 January 1986 on the Planning, Balancing and Accounting of Software(1) and the Price Instruction for Software(2) represented an important step with respect to the inclusion of software production in the successful GDR system of management, planning and economic accounting. Greater efficiency in the development, production and servicing of software is crucial for the speedier development and introduction of key technologies, such as microelectronics, CAD/CAM as well as advanced information and communication equipment. At the Tenth SED CC Plenum, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED CC, emphasized the importance of these key technologies for the rate of our development and the standard of labor productivity. In the final analysis, the use of key technologies must "unlock the door to an economic future featuring strong growth, sustained and advanced increasingly by high technologies."(3)

Software decisively affects the use value of microprocessors, computer and EDP facilities, CAD/CAM work stations as well as machine tools and consumer goods. This requires the juridical organization of the inclusion in the planning system of the development, production and servicing of software. The appropriate tasks were set out in party and government resolutions on the development and multivalent use of software in the GDR and on the further perfection of the measures resolved upon in preparation of the Eleventh SED Congress with regard to the field of management, planning and economic accounting.

Efficient potentials for the production of software have been created in the GDR. Software is produced at an internationally appreciated quality not only by microelectronics and computer manufacturers such as the Microelectronics and Robotron Combines but also by combines such as "Herbert Warnke" Processing Equipment, Carl Zeiss Jena, the "7 October" Machine Tool Combine and others.

The rate of software development has considerably speeded up internationally and is much in advance of the rate of hardware development. "We must keep step with this process. It is the only means enabling us to speed up our own development and achieve the necessary standard of labor productivity."(4)

Enormous opportunities arise in the production and use of software to fully bring to bear the benefits of socialist production conditions in connection with scientific-technological progress. This requires the appropriate organization of the system for the planning, balancing and accounting of software as well as for the price formation for software and also for information and consulting services for the production and multivalent use of software.

The Order on the Planning, Balancing and Accounting of Software is designed to:

- Include software production in the process of the planning, balancing and accounting of the national economy and improve the bases for ascertaining and assessing costs and profits with regard to the development and production of software at the national level;

- Fully record in planning and accounting the performances of combines and enterprises with regard to the production of software for sale and for their own requirements;

- By price formation strengthen the economic interest in the efficient production of software at the best possible quality and thereby stimulate the interest of combines and enterprises in the production of multivalent and multiple use software and the interest of software users in the purchase of software;

- Appoint expert balancing organs for the nationally relevant fields of software demand and, by this subject-oriented working method, create progressive prerequisites for the exertion of central influence with regard to the increased multiple use of the software and the avoidance of parallel software production.

Before drafting the legal regulations on software, it was necessary to settle various complex questions. That involved the definition of terms, the inclusion of software in enterprise accounting and statistics as well as the nomenclature for its subject oriented balancing.

On the Scope

The Order on the Planning, Balancing and Accounting of Software applies to central state organs, bezirk councils, combines and enterprises insofar as software is produced in their sphere of responsibility. Enterprises in the meaning of the order are combine enterprises, other state owned enterprises and the facilities of the state owned economy. Not included in the scope of the order are enterprises and combines that plan and account to only a reduced

extent. This accords with the practical needs of the rational organization of planning regulations. This scope includes all relevant producers of software for sale.

To be applied to the development of novel software by institutes of the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges are the legal regulations on the organization of business relations between the combines of industry and the facilities of the Academy of Sciences as well as the system of higher education.(5)

On the Definition of Terms

The complete inclusion of software in the successful system of management, planning and economic accounting requires the definition with mandatory legal effect of some important terms in the field of "software." The explanations of terms (No 1 of the directive) are designed to provide an unequivocal economic definition of terms and indices so as to permit their practicable classification in tried and tested indices and categories of planning. At the same time we must take into account the fact that no sufficiently mandatory and unequivocal definitions and standards for software and the terms related to it exist at international level either. The work of Prager/Richter provided valuable assistance in the settlement of theoretical questions.(6)

A start was made by initially so defining the term software (No 1 Paragraph 1 of the directive) as to adequately describe the content of the software as the totality of the resources available in the shape of programs and documented instructions for the operation of hardware. At the same time it was necessary to define that which is not to be deemed software. This includes, among others, the organizational services before and after EDP, services for organizational rearrangement, consultations, information and consultative services as well as training services. It was stated with regard to this demarcation that these services are not software-typical but represent other services not directly needed for the production and use of software. The breakdown of software into software products (No 1 Paragraph 3) and software services (No 1 Paragraph 5) ensures that the performances of combines and enterprises with respect to the production of software are more appropriately recorded. Software product means the software produced by the manufacturer of hardware and sold to third parties. This clearly signifies that software products are planned, appraised and accounted exactly like the hardware to which they belong. It makes absolutely no difference whether this involves basic or custom made software. The producers of EDPA [electronic data processing equipment] and also of machine tools, processing centers, and so on, handle the software they manufacture and sell exactly as they do their main product. To be shown as their own performance, it is necessary for the software to be produced by themselves rather than purchased from third parties. Software products are thus part and parcel of industrial goods production and, therefore, of net production also.

Defined as software services were scientific-technological and other services for the use of the software for specific purposes. These are services made available independent of the sale of hardware. They largely consist in services for the use of existing software for specific applications, the

results of application studies and application services. Software services are part and parcel of non-industrial commodity production and, therefore, of net production as well. These indices serve to fully include in the complex performance appraisal the services of enterprises and combines with regard to the production of software.

The breakdown of software into software production and software services was designed to guarantee the clear classification of software in the established system of indicators for planning and accounting. This also deals with the demand for planning and accounting all software as industrial goods production. Only software produced and sold in direct connection with hardware actually represents industrial goods production. All software produced independent of hardware--as a rule on the basis of existing software--amounts to non-industrial goods production. The indicator "net production" is decisive for the performance appraisal of enterprises and combines. It is ascertained from the basic relation goods production (industrial and non-industrial) less production consumption; software is thereby totally recorded in net production. The price formation for software was improved at the same time. To encourage the development and production of software and its realistic reflection in the performance appraisal and economic accounting of combines and enterprises, industrial prices for software are based on the socially required costs (prime costs plus normative profit). The industrial price formation for software corresponds to the national principles of price formation. With respect to development and production, software producers are awarded a percentage of the economic benefit in the industrial price. This percentage of the profit is to be so assessed as to allow the producer by way of the industrial price to realize a large part of the cost reduction achieved by the software. At the same time the purchaser enjoys a reduction in price. Detailed instructions on industrial price formation effectively stimulate the economic interest in the efficient production of high-quality software and its multivalent application. The Robotron Combine was appointed the price coordination organ for software products, the Data Processing Combine for software services. It is also possible for the combines to largely fix their prices independently (though in consultation with the price coordinating organs), especially with respect to specific custom made software for CAD/CAM work stations. The indicators "software production" and "software services" and the new price law for software serve to implement the old established principle of performance appraisal: "Anything beneficial for the national economy as a whole must also profit the enterprises and combines."

Principles and Responsibilities

The provisions of No 2 Paragraph 1 of the directive fix the legal obligation of producers and users with regard to making available software in the appropriate assortment, at the proper quality and the stipulated date. The user is thus also obligated to produce software. This corresponds to international standards: Around 70 percent of software are produced by the users.

The provisions regarding responsibility for protection against the unauthorized subsequent use of software and the outflow of data needs to be

singled out (No 2 Paragraph 1). They are to create starting points for future and farther reaching legal regulations. In that meaning it will be imperative to fully back the representations made by Hochbaum (7) on automation, business management and the law. Hochbaum calls for the perfection of business law with respect to the cession and use of software. The protection of software against unauthorized and gratuitous subsequent use and the outflow of data require further legal regulation.

Planning, Accounting of Software

Enterprises and combines producing software at a cost exceeding M20,000 must plan the indicators "software production," "software services," "manpower for software," "costs per M100 software" and "software from internal production of rationalization aids" as part of their complex plan information for the draft of the annual plans. The indicators "software production," "software services," and "manpower for software" must be planned for the 5-Year Plan. The establishment of the value floor of M20,000 for the planning obligation is the result of trials. This floor guarantees the recording of any software relevant for multivalent use. Enterprises and combines producing software only once and for their own needs are exempted from the planning obligation.

The State Planning Commission issues the indicators "software production" and "software services" to the ministries as state plan targets for the 5-Year Plan and the annual plans. The indicators "costs per M100 software" and "manpower for software" are issued by the ministries and bezirk councils. The indicator "software from the internal production of rationalization aids" is used as a stage plan target for the annual plans.

The indicators of software planning involve all performances of enterprises and combines relating to the production of software. Software produced for internal use as specific custom made software is part and parcel of the internal production of rationalization aids and planned and accounted as a "subheading" of this indicator. In this way the performances of enterprises and combines for the production of software for their own use are also recorded. This internally produced software therefore is not only effective as a cost item but also shown as a performance to be counted in net production. This is meant also to stimulate the economic interest of combines and increase their internal production of software in the course of the construction of rationalization aids. This responds to the task formulated at the Tenth SED CC Plenum: "For the utilization of microelectronics and the working out of the respective user programs we now need efficient groups to operate in all enterprises for the construction of rationalization aid, that have been established in combines. Here the most able cadres--whether experienced practitioners or young graduates--are in precisely the right place. Their work must meet the highest challenges, because we must not lose any time."(8)

The indicators fixed in the directive (No 6 Paragraph 1) must be accounted quarterly (for the respective annual plan, plan for the reporting period and actual performance in the reporting period). This permits the managers and superordinated organs to effectively affect the accomplishment of the performance targets for the indicators "software production" and "software

services" as well as the development of cost and profit with regard to the production of software. Accounting proceeds within the framework of the centralized reporting system of the Central State Administration for Statistics. A rational method for making data available is thereby achieved at all management levels.

Financing of Software

Based on the legal regulations in effect (9), No 8 of the directive provides for the financing of software. These provisions are to create certainty and clarity among producers and users with regard to the planned financing of software.

The production of software is to be financed from planned costs as part of the internal production of rationalization aids as well as of production and services for third parties. The production of software is thus financed exactly like "traditional" production and services. The financing of the production of software from the resources of the fund science and technology and moneys of the state budget is permissible only for the development of software for the tasks of the plans science and technology. This was already provided for by the Order of 23 November 1983 on the Use of Economic Accounting in Research and Development.(10) These provisions are reinforced by the software directive. No 4 more exactly fixes the planning and accounting of novel software in the plans science and technology. It was ordered that novel software must be planned and accounted like a new product. This guarantees that the old establish tools--the tasking workbook and the development order--are fully applicable to software. The term "novel software" was more precisely defined (No 4 Paragraphs 1 and 2). The following are the decisive criteria: First production by GDR enterprises or improved use values by comparison with existing software. The complete implementation of these criteria presumes the operation of subject oriented balancing as per No 9 of the directive and further regulations on the standardization and quality determination of software.

The financing of software from internal production of rationalization aids by the moneys in the performance fund was regulated for the first time (No 8 Paragraph 2 of the directive). This grants combines and enterprises the possibility to finance software, in particular custom made software, from the performance fund and to use these resources also for additional services for the production of software over and above the state plan task "internal production of rationalization aids." The performance fund moneys used for software are chargeable to the minimum legal demand following the use of 25 percent of performance fund moneys for rationalization investments.(11) This is designed to increase the economic interests of enterprises in the use of the performance fund for rationalization and software put on an equal footing with rationalization investments.

The financing of software from investment is envisioned mainly for software products that are purchased together with hardware. Software costing less than M2,000 may be financed from costs--a provision affecting mainly office and personal computer software.

Subject-Oriented Balancing of Software

The provisions on the subject-oriented balancing of software (No 9 of the directive) are designed to guarantee the fullest extent of the multivalent use of software as well as central influence on the most efficient use of software capacities. Subject-oriented balancing proceeds on the basis of the provisions on information and consultative services for the development, production and repeated use of software in the GDR. The obligation to subject-oriented balancing of software was fixed at a planned development cost of more than 500 hours. This floor represents a value arrived at from experience. The provision on the balancing organs and the nomenclature (attachment 1 to the directive) pursues the goal of decentralizing the balancing of software to the organs with expertise in the respective software heading.

It was provided that the approval of the balancing organ is the condition for the inclusion of a software development task in the plan and its financing. This is to make sure that repeated developments of similar software are avoided.

Before submitting his application, the applicant must obtain an expert opinion from the respective competent information and consultative facility. This will help the more intensive use of available software and further strengthen the GDR's information system for software. The same form is used for balancing software and information about available software. A suitable method for using EDP for this purpose is being developed by the Dresden data processing center.

To be stressed in particular with regard to the tasks and duties of the balancing organs is the fact that, in the case of the rejection of applications, suggestions are to be made for the subsequent use of or cooperation in current project developments. This will require resolute efforts by the balancing organs to guarantee multiple use or the organization of joint efforts with regard to the respective subject. It is presumed that the applicant is willing to accept subsequent use or embark on cooperation.

FOOTNOTES

1. GB1 I No 4 p 33.
2. Price Directive No 9/85 of 30 December 1985 on Price Formation for Software (Information by the Office for Prices, sent direct).
3. E. Honecker, "On the Preparation of the Eleventh SED Congress" (from his speech at the Tenth SED CC Plenum), Berlin 1985, p 31.
4. Ibid.
5. Resolution of 12 September 1985 on Principles for the Organization of Economic Relations between the Combines of Industry and the Facilities of the Academy of Sciences and the Higher Education System (GB1 I 1986 No 2 p 9); Decree of 12 December 1985 on the Management, Planning and

Financing of Research at the GDR Academy of Sciences and at Universities and Colleges, in Particular Research Cooperation with the Combines (GBI I 1986 No 2 p 12).

6. E.Prager/E.Richter, "On Topical Theoretical and Practical Problems of the Production of Software," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT 12/85, p 1772.
7. H.-U.Hochbaum, "Automation, Business Management and the Law," WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT 4/85, p 93.
8. E. Honecker, as before, pp 34f.
9. Order of 14 April 1983 on the Finance Directive for the State Owned Economy (GBI I No 11 p 110).
10. GBI I No 36 p 387.
11. See Order of 14 April 1983 on the Planning, Formation and Use of the Performance Fund of VEB's (GBI I No 11 p 121).

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CSO: 2300/399

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ACADEMICS VOICE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 100, 2 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Text] The East Berlin scientist, Prof Dr Guenter Streibel, has expressed the opinion that economic growth does not inevitably have to lead to environmental pollution. The member of the Humboldt University faculty, writing in the East Berlin serial publication NATUR UND WELT admitted, of course, that "contradictions between growth processes and natural potential and resources" do arise under socialism. A portion of national income is thus negated by damage to the environment. He said additional expenditures are necessary to prevent or offset damage. The expert indicated it was necessary to carry out "calculations of economic advantage" with an eye toward consequences for nature and for the environment when pursuing "important, strategic, politicoeconomic measures." It must be borne in mind that damage usually becomes evident only after a rather long time. In this connection, he also argued for "working out a long term plan for expanding consumption." The Dresden scholar, Dr Helmar Hegewald, writing in the same series, likewise pointed out the urgent need for scientific foresight in dealing with environmental problems. He stated that environmental problems demanded a far-sighted policy toward nature and future generations.

The general superintendent of GDR forests, Rudolf Ruethnick, claimed "encouraging results" in stabilizing stands of timber in the GDR. In a recently published speech, he said it was thus proper "to vigorously combat the purposefully pessimistic views from western countries." GDR strategy for forest preservation and for "transforming wooded areas damaged by smoke" provides for the reduction of emissions by desulfurization of exhaust gases from lignite combustion in the first instance, and for other measures to improve the vitality and state of health of the forests. In the Duebener Heide, aerial fertilization, systematic timber preservation and other forestation measures had "resulted in a stabilization of the stands of timber." "Systematic work" is being done to lessen the negative influence of airborne pollutants on stands of fir trees in the Erzgebirge and Elbsandsteingebirge. He said there were "encouraging results" not only in lowering emissions levels, but also in reforestation with *Picea omorica* and blue spruce, hybrid larches, and with deciduous trees in particular.

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CSO: 2300/456

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG TURNING LATHE FACTORY--The latest product of the Leipzig turning lathe factory is a highly productive automatic machine for the roller bearing hydraulics and vehicle industry, made-to-measure for small and medium series according to the wishes of customers in as many as 20 countries. In a new production section a robot operates another robot as well as three fully automatic processing stations. Some 800 different work pieces are retrieved directly from an overhead storage shelf coupled to computers and are put back after processing. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 11 Jun 86] /9604

SPACE EXPERIMENT LAUNCHED--In Berlin, the international space experiment Geoex-86 was launched today. It will serve the examination of GDR regions from different altitudes through the combined utilization of spaceships, interflug aircraft, and measurements on the soil. Ecological and other aspects of forests, agricultural areas, and cities will be covered by it. Experts from the GDR, the CSSR, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, the USSR, and Hungary take part in the experiment. [Text] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 2 Jul 86] /9604

SOEMMERDA COMPUTERS--The Soemmerda office equipment factory up to now has produced far more than 3,200 personal computers in excess of the plan and will even boost the rate. Now every 10 minutes a computer leaves the assembly line. The conveyor line assembly which was introduced at the beginning of the second half-year is intended to help reach the target of 10,000 personal computers in excess of the plan. It is decisive for the new process that the computers are tested by computers. That helps save very much time and results in further alleviations and creative space for the employees. The growth rate with this modern technology is an important prerequisite for achieving an increase in labor productivity by 8.1 percent throughout the republic. Routine activities are considerably reduced by computer-aided design, manufacture, and control, cad/cam. The time from the idea to the product is reduced by 25-80 percent. [Text] [Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0400 GMT 1 Jul 86] /9604

NEW FACTORY TRAWLER--On the first factory trawler of a new series, the flags were changed in a ceremony at the Stralsund People's Shipyard. The trawler which will soon go on its journey for the Soviet fishing fleet has highly sophisticated fishing and production facilities. It is the first fishing trawler made by the GDR able to fish in the free ocean in depths up to 2,000 meters. Owing to the high degree of automation, the engine area is maintenance- and service-free for 16 hours. [Text] [Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0400 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

ECONOMY

POLAND

SZALAJDA VISITS INDONESIA ON 'ECONOMIC MISSION'

LD091532 Warsaw PAP in English 1504 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July--A Polish economic mission with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda has left for Indonesia at the invitation from the Indonesian Government.

Before his departure, Deputy Premier Szalajda told PAP that the current visit was aimed at presenting the Polish offer of economic cooperation, better acquaintance with economic possibilities and needs of Indonesia and also decisions on solutions favouring development of bilateral economic and trade relations during talks with representatives of Indonesian Government and industrial-trade circles.

"Poland has been consistently boosting economic cooperation and trade relations with developing countries," Szalajda emphasized.

"Complementary character of their economies, resulting from the ownership of different natural resources and diversified structures of exports, are a solid and durable base for broadening and deepening our relations with those countries," he said.

"With satisfaction one should note a distant enlivenment of contacts between Poland and Indonesia. It is a confirmation of mutual interest in boosting trade exchange and economic cooperation. We feel that there are, hitherto untapped, possibilities of their intensification," Szalajda went on.

"To our Indonesian partners we are going to present a broad offer of increased deliveries of industrial goods. Simultaneously, we are going to express our interest in the sales of complete production facilities and development of industrial co-production. We also plan to discuss other projects of joint endeavors, especially the possibility of forming production-trade joint stock companies.

"I feel that the visit of Polish mission will lead to a better understanding and will become an impulse for intensification of mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and Indonesia," stressed Deputy Premier Szalajda.

/9604

CSO: 2020/172

ECONOMY

POLAND

UN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL COUNCIL HEARS POLISH DELEGATE

LD112121 Warsaw PAP in English 1839 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Report by PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, 11 July—The Polish delegate to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) session currently held in Geneva, Jan Woroniecki, took the floor today during the discussion on the UN operational activities aimed at the development within the UN system.

The Polish speaker said that "technological aid cannot be used as means for foreign economic or political interference and cannot be accompanied by any political solutions. It should only be granted governments, or with the mediation of governments, according to the needs of the state in question. The respect for national sovereignty, universality and voluntary character should remain the cornerstones of the UN operational activities."

"The wider the range of proposed aid, both in the number of states and the number of fields, the better the overall result will be," he concluded.

The Polish delegation fully supported the idea of directing the UN operational activities at the human factor, which constitutes the ultimate target of development. The developing states cannot be served better than by consolidating their own resources.

/9604

CSO: 2020/172

ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

SWEDES APPROVE FERRY ORDER—According to Radio Halland, it is now clear that the Falkenberg shipyard is going to get to build the Polish passenger ferry which was ordered. The problem was that the Swedish side had not approved the credit security which Poland had arranged for the vehicle. After deliberations participated in by representatives of the Falkenberg district and the Arendal works, which are to construct the hull, it is now clear that the credit is formally approved as of Friday [11 July 1986]. The Polish buyer requested the response by Friday at the latest. [Text] [Stockholm DACENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Jul 86 p 8] /9274

MESSNER MEETS WITH COOPERATIVES OFFICIALS—Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has received representatives of the cooperative milieu, led by Jan Kaminski, supreme council of cooperatives chairman. The meeting took place on the occasion of International Cooperatives' Day, and the 25th anniversary of the work of the council in its present organizational form. There are 14,500 cooperatives of various types operating throughout the country, employing 2 million works, which is over 17 percent of the country's total workforce. Zbigniew Messner stressed the cooperative movement's great contribution in resolving the country's genuine social and economic problems. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 86 LD] /6662

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS—In only 11 Voivodships was the planned number of dwellings actually built in the first 6 months of this year. The most problematic housing situation is found in Gdansk and Warsaw. Not only do we build fewer dwellings, but it also is taking longer and costing increasingly more to do so. The price of 1 square meter in dwellings commissioned this year has reached Z30,000; this is Z2,000 higher than last year. The average building cycle is 21 months. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86 LD] /6662

MESSNER MEETS CONSUMER GROUP—The chairman of the Council of Ministers has met representatives of the Consumers' Federation. During the meeting, in which Malgorzata Niepokulczycka, the head of the federation, took part, there was discussion of problems of the functioning of the federation. Particular attention was devoted to work to raise the quality of market goods. Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Koziol took part in the conversation. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 86 LD] /6662

CSO: 2600/565

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

ENERGOINVEST IN LIBYA--Another contract has been signed in Sarajevo between "Energoinvest" and Libya on joint investment. This is an approximately \$20 million contract regulating the delivery of "Energoinvest" equipment for a Libyan factory producing [electric power] distribution transformers and medium- and low-tension transmission equipment. In addition to equipment for the new factory, the contract calls for the transfer of technology and knowledge, and cadre training, etc. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Jul 86 p 3] /9274

ELECTRIC POWER PLANS--The Association of the Yugoslav Electric Power Economy has adopted a joint development plan for the 1986-1990 period, which projects an average annual increase in consumption of 5.3 percent and an average annual increase in production of 5.7 percent. To cover the increase in consumption, electric energy capacities totalling 3,658 megawatts will be constructed and put into operation during this period (including 2,396 megawatts to be produced by new hydroelectric power plants). In order to build new capacities which will go into operation by 1990 and to begin the construction of facilities which will start operation after 1990, 2,474 billion dinars are needed in the next medium-term period, based on average prices in 1985. At present, 1,550 billion dinars of this amount have been secured. Exceptionally favorable water conditions in the first 6 months of this year and the decrease in oil prices have led to increased production of electric power and surpluses in water storage lakes, the power production capacities of which are now estimated at 500 million kWh. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

NO PREVLAKA DECISION--The joint plan on developing OURs (association labor organizations) within the Association of the Yugoslav Electric Power Economy in the 1986-1990 period (and continuation to 1995) says that pooled funds of electric power organizations will finance the Prevlaka 1,000 megawatt nuclear power plant which is to go into operation in 1994. According to the plan, 500 megawatts would be built by the Croatian electric power economy, 322 megawatts by Slovenia, and the participants for the remaining 168 megawatts would be subsequently determined. It was said at the executive council meeting of the Association of the Yugoslav Electric Power Economy that at this time no decision on constructing the Prevlaka plant exists. Slovenia, namely, has still not settled the question of whether it will participate in its construction. The decision will be issued when the offers have been re-examined and the remaining

possibilities for supplying electric power to this republic have been recognized. [Text] [Belgrade Privredni pregled in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

POWER IMPORTS FROM ALBANIA--Despite the fact that we have an obvious surplus of electric power, especially in Kosovo, we are importing 3.5 million kwh a day from Albania, on the basis of inter-state trade lists drawn up at the end of last year when our electric power situation was very unsatisfactory. In addition to Albania, we had also been importing power from the CSSR until 15 May 1986. The possibilities of minimizing imports from Albania are being studied. [Text] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

ELECTRIC POWER STATUS--In the last 5 months nearly 32 billion kwh of power were produced, or 1.2 percent over the plan and 5.3 percent over last year's production at this time. Also, 30.2 billion kwh were consumed, or 1.2 percent less than the plan and 3.3 percent more than was consumed in the first 5 months of last year. Hydroelectric power plants have produced 14.5 billion kwh (30 percent over the plan and nearly 25 percent more than last year), coal-fired thermal electric power plants have produced 14.4 billion kwh (10 percent below the plan and 4 percent below last year's production), thermal power plants based on mazut produced 650 million kwh (not even one-third of the plan), while the Krsko nuclear power plant produced 2.1 billion kwh (6 percent over the plan). Nearly 1.7 billion kwh were exported, and 550 million kwh imported. [Excerpt] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 86 p 31] /9274

CSO: 2800/313

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SPECIAL FORCES MISSIONS, TRAINING DETAILED

East Berlin AR-ARMEERUNDSCHAU in German No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 18 Apr 86) pp 54-59

[Article by Lt Col Horst Spickereit: "A Defeat If I Did Not Do It"]

[Text] "After infiltrating the forward defense line, our reconnaissance group has penetrated into the 'enemy's' hinterland. Assignment: to reconnoiter the approaches to an ammunition depot and to destroy the bunker. The depot is immediately in front of us. The penetration takes place over the external security fence, a wall and a double linked system of trenches. Patrolling sentries are to be put out of action soundlessly. Firearms are to be used only in an extreme emergency. In overcoming the barriers, they give each other cover...."

Sergeant Nauendorf quietly gives the other three scouts his operation order. Hidden under deciduous trees, the noncommissioned officer Barnitzke and the soldiers Lauche and Wernicke listen to the words of their squad leader. He determines the sequence of events, has them blacken their faces and put aside superfluous equipment. They keep only a combat submachine gun and a combat knife.

Preparations for an intensive combat mission lasting hours, for marches of many kilometers? Nothing of the sort, the four will master a special obstacle course, an arena for scouts; it has been set up in a hilly and heavily overgrown terrain behind their barracks. A dozen obstacles are spread over an 800-meter course. They are to be taken in a tactical way, under conditions as near as possible to combat and in the manner of scouts: little noise, quickly and under cover. A true test for their strength and endurance. This is also what Lt Col Hartmann, the former commander of this reconnaissance unit, thought when he had this unique course built according to his plans.

"Forward!" Sergeant Nauendorf points the way to the other soldiers. A terrain sector must be overcome swiftly. This brush and high grass offer only a little cover. Not to be seen but to see much is the method here. While the others take over the covering fire, the soldier Wernicke runs bent over through the greenery and throws himself to the ground. Up, down, observe! Thus the scouts, one after the other, reach the protective forest. A wire mesh fence appears. With a hand signal, the squad leader directs everyone to

his starting position while paying attention to the opposing cover fire. And then, go! Each one makes it over the hurdle in the first attempt.

A wall of tree trunks looms before them and behind that they spot an "enemy" sentry making his rounds. He cannot be avoided. Dirk Nauendorf again motions his men to the most favorable position. He and Hendrik Wernicke put down their submachine guns and cautiously climb over the barrier. On the other side, the squad leader climbs a tree while Wernicke hides behind a bush. When the sentry returns, the scouts jump him. A brief scuffle and the way is clear.

A small ravine 5 meters deep opens up before them. Over it are ropes of varying lengths. "Tighten your belts, buckle to the side," exhorts the sergeant in a hushed voice. He nimbly climbs a rope ladder, adroitly wriggles around the thick tree trunk, grabs the rope, inserts his right leg and rolls his body into the prone position. By jerks he pulls his body forward on the swaying rope. That requires strength and a sense of balance. He begins to breathe heavily. A stifled oath--the combat knife has come loose and fallen into the abyss. You did not secure it well enough after attacking the sentry, thinks Nauendorf. He cannot recover it and the group must proceed. Through the underbrush. Does a branch snap or is there a rustling of leaves? Nothing. Scouts do not betray themselves.... Without incident the men maintain their balance crossing a beam and reach the crawl course, the most difficult obstacle on the long stretch and a psychological test above all for those who are still inexperienced on the combat course. Dug into the earth one after another, worn-out tires represent a sort of tubing, angular and 20 meters long. Complete darkness inside. Their diameter of only a half meter requires that the soldiers use a special technique to overcome them. They lie on their backs, clamp their submachine guns between their thighs and press their arms against their bodies. Raising their shoulders, they push off with their feet. Pull up the legs, extend. Centimeter for centimeter, they move forward. The sleeves and trouser legs are pushed up and their creases pinch. The stale air down here is stifling, earth rolls down their necks, their hands splash in pools of water, and spider webs stick to their ears. The men stop from time to time, take a deep breath and gather strength for the next thrusts. They are experienced enough to divide the stretch reasonably. No extra movement, no excessive haste! Nevertheless, noncommissioned officer Barnitzke has trouble. With his broad shoulders, he is continually getting stuck and has to pull in his head deeply and exert himself more than the others. And the soldier Wernicke has problems too. He cannot brace his long legs properly and therefore has to make shorter thrusts, always two or three more than the others. Sweat flows and their underwear is dripping wet at the end of the tubing. A short breather and they hurry up a slope, once again giving each other cover with their weapons.

Roll descent on a steel cable--that is what the next element is called. They go down a steep 40 meters in a flash. Immediately before the goal--a tree trunk--the combatant must release the roll, jump on a sand pile, utilize the force of the momentum and do a roll forward. Christian Lauche succeeds in this most elegantly. He holds the handle with just one hand, wraps the submachine gun belt around the other, presses the weapon tightly to his chest in jumping; two turns on the ground and he is operationally ready.

They again cross a balancing beam but this time with the help of a guy rope. Hendrik Wernicke, the first one on the other edge of the ditch, holds the rope taught, thereby helping those who follow to advance. Mutual help and joint action are required on the combat course. Comradeship is indispensable in this combat team. Here they must be able to depend upon each other. The common task unites them and spurs their desire to perform. A person standing alone would soon be lost here. "Ouch," a surprised Thomas Barnitzki cries out in pain. His right shin had bumped against a rigid branch that lay across his path and he cannot stand on his feet as firmly as before. He curses his clumsiness. But the group cannot stop for this either. Onward! The mission permits no delay. An "enemy" sentry is again overpowered in front of two bunker entrances and then the explosive charges are placed.

Panting the group finally reaches the last obstacle: a wide ditch to be crossed with a swing rope. Do they still have enough strength to push themselves off properly and swing smoothly over the ditch? Are they still in good enough shape to get through the last few meters safely? Sergeant Nauendorf times the swing wrong, hits the opposite edge hard and bounces back. The soldier Wernicke does not hold the rough rope tightly enough and slips down a few centimeters. His fingers and the balls of his thumbs burn like fire. "Damn!" Furious, he looks at his abrasions. After his leap, the soldier Lauche simply allows himself to fall into a pile of leaves. Branches break and the rustling of the dry leaves is unmistakable. "A little louder," the squad leader hisses at him angrily. How can one forget the old wisdom of scouts? It is carelessness that in combat can prevent them from being successful or cost them their lives.

The four needed half an hour to cover the course. An acceptable time, judges the control officer. And yet the four are not really satisfied. "It should have been better, there were too many mistakes." It seems that there is always something new to learn, thinks the squad leader, who has already mastered the course 10 times. For the others, today was the third "ride." Thus they can all permit themselves to judge this course. "That is different from the usual assault course, where the paths are always the same," says Hendrik Wernicke. "Here everything is much more natural and one must put more thought into how to proceed tactically to best advantage. There are more surprises here." Dirk Nauendorf adds: "A versatile training tool, one that is diversified and demands a lot from the soldier. It is the right thing for us."

Whether that is what they thought when they stood before the course for the first time? "Nope," admits the sergeant. "Everyone was scared at first. In the roll descent: do not smack into the tree! In the tunnel: you can suffocate in there! But everything can be learned. Let them show you first, then keep on practicing. And have faith in your own ability!"

The four have acquired this self-confidence, just as they have the physical fitness for the strenuous tour. They can often be found in the strength training room of their unit lifting weights or doing pull-ups or bending exercises on the parallel bars. They often run their rounds on the athletic field or play soccer and volleyball.

Nevertheless, the question remains of why they continue to commit themselves fully despite bruises, fatigue and the combat course. They report that this course would be an incentive to show what they can do and would be a self-affirmation. Here one gets to know his own physical capabilities. And the soldier Wernicke puts it his own way: "A defeat if I did not do it!"

9746

CSO: 2300/422

MILITARY

POLAND

NEW SUBMARINE COMMISSIONED FOR BALTIC SERVICE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Jun 86 p 13

[Article by Nils Eric Boesgaard: "The Baltic Sea Under Water: At the Launching of a New Polish Submarine, a Soviet Admiral Emphasizes the Weapon's Significance for Control in the Baltic Sea"]

[Text] On 21 June, the Polish Navy launched a new submarine which was christened "Orzel" (Eagle). It is said to be a conventional, but much advanced, vessel which may have put a significant burden on the Polish defense budget.

According to the party organ, TRYBUNA LUDU, and to the defense force's own paper, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the commissioning ceremony proceeded in accordance with all traditions. All the ship in Gdynia's naval base harbor had flags flying when the submarine's patroness broke a bottle of champagne on the conning tower.

Apparently, it is a submarine of the Soviet "Kilo" class. It is 70 meters long and has a displacement of 3000 tons. In comparison, the Danish fleet's submarines are 54 meters in length with a displacement of 595 tons.

Among the invited guests was Soviet Vice Admiral Anatoly Kornijenko, who termed the name "a symbol of socialism's international conquest, which is especially important today, when imperialism, led by the United States, is threatening the world with the next war."

This is the third submarine in the Polish fleet to bear the name "Orzel." The first was lost in the North Sea in June 1940. The second, a ship of the Soviet "Whiskey" class, like the one which ran aground at Karlskrona, was stricken from the navy list in 1983-84.

The newly built vessel is termed a remarkable indication of the importance which the Warsaw Pact and economically distressed Poland place upon submarine weapons in the Baltic Sea.

/9604
CSO: 3613/173

4 August 1986

POLITICS

ALBANIA

RAMIZ ALIA ATTENDS MEDICAL CONFERENCE

AU241201 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Jun 86

[The Scientific Conference of Albania Health Service opened--Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders attended--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 24 June (ATA)--The Scientific Conference of Albanian Health Service, organized by the faculty of medicine of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana in conjunction with the health institutions of the country, began its proceedings in Tirana yesterday before noon.

Attending were leaders, working people and specialists of the health institutions of the capital and all the districts of the country, leading cadres of the departments and other central institutions, organs of the state power in the districts and others.

Those present received with applause and cheers the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders.

The conference was declared open by the dean of the faculty of medicine, Doc Veli Zogu. It is a beautiful and significant thing, he said among others, that this conference is being held in the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th Congress. Then he said that the conference is attended by the foreign scholars: Prof Dr Constantin Anastasatu, corresponding member of the Academy of Romania, and director of the Institute of Studies on Tuberculosis in Bucharest; Prof Michel D'avinio from Sweden: doctor of medicinal sciences, Dietman Schultz, director of the medical treatment of kidney transplantation at the Charite Hospital of Berlin in the German Democratic Republic, Prof Dr Agripa Ionescu, chief of the special surgery chair of the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest, Prof Laszlo Mosony from Budapest, Prof Dr Tibor Risko, chief of the orthopedics-traumatology at the University of Doctors' Specialisation and Qualification in Budapest, Dr Theofil Rozenberg, lecturer at the Athens University for Surgery, Stavros Gjeoghanos, surgeon at the Piraeus Hospital, Dr Kalman Polya, chief of the research department and assistant professor at the Budapest University.

Some papers were read out at the plenary session. In his report "The Implementation of the Party Line in the Development of the Medicinal Sciences in Our Country," the Minister of Health, Candidate of Sciences, Ajli Alushani,

said among others that the health service in Albania, in the real sense of the word, was created, crystallized in its class features, and developed in its scientific and practical structure and physiognomie only during the years of the party. In that time of the most numerous and important and complicated problems, the scientific and farsighted thinking of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha set to the health service clear objectives on the most important fronts of the protection of the health of the people, never separating them from the tasks of other economic and social sectors.

An indication of the development of health service in our country, he said, is the number of doctors, dentists, pharmacists and working people of health service who have finished middle schools per 100,000 inhabitants. Today we have a doctor per 730 inhabitants or 137 doctors for 100,000 inhabitants and a middle cadre for 149 inhabitants or 671 per 100,000 inhabitants, figures which are comparable with the countries of Europe, but bearing in mind the rates of the increase of the number of cadres and the way of their distribution, we take one of the main places in Europe. Today, there are about 60 specialties in our country. Now in districts too, there function almost all the main specialised services in which our cadres, trained mainly at home, serve.

Another indication is the number of hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants. The hitherto experience shows that in the conditions of our country, when the prophylactic institutions dominate and have been extended to the most remote villages, 68 hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants are enough. This is also proved by the fact that the utilization of the beds is around 70-80 percent, although the hospitalization in our country is free of charge. The setting up of an extensive outpatient service near the dwelling flats and at work centers is also a positive factor in this direction.

Four thousand sixty four health institutions function today in our country. Seven hundred ninety seven of them have beds for patients and 3,307 others do not have, 85 percent of these institutions have been set up in the countryside. [sentence as received]

In the structure of the health institutions priority has been given to the sectors of mother and child and the prophylaxis. Two thousand six hundred ninety consulting rooms for mother and child, 2,604 creches whose number keeps constantly increasing and 710 maternity homes and wards serve the health of mother and child. All possibilities have been created in these institutions for the early diagnosis of the pregnancy, the scientific observation and early determination of its pathologies, the birth of all children with medical assistance and the regular and systematic observation of their health state.

Three thousand three hundred seven outpatient clinics and 259 dental clinics look also after the health state of the people. The ambulatory health service has been extended in work centers, kindergartens and schools. Besides this, institutions of hygiene and prophylaxis have been set up in all the districts and this tableau is made complete with the institutions of the health education of the people.

In the same sitting, Prof P. Gacja read out the report "Some Aspects of the Heart Surgery in Our Country," Prof Selaudin Bekteshi the report "The

Development of Children in Our Country and the Changes in Their Pathology," Doctor Tahir Cenko "Achievements in the Fields of Hygiene and Measures Against Contagious Diseases and the Main Directions for the Future", Prof Koco Glozheni "The Development of the Obstetric-Gynecologic Service and the Evolution of the Scientific Thought in this Field," Doc Ylli Popa "The Development of Cardiology and the Evolution of the Thinking on Cardiovascular Diseases in Our Country," Prof Ferdinand Paparisto "The Achievements of Albanian Surgery," Prof Bajram Preza "The Development of Neuropsychiatric Sciences in Our Country."

In the break after the sitting, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades met and talked with a group of doctors, professors and cadres of medicine. Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the authors of the reports held in the plenary sitting, for their high scientific level.

"I think," Comrade Ramiz said to them, "that this conference is a good initiative and will serve to further develop the scientific thinking of our medicine." We should not forget, as you said, that we have a whole army of doctors working passionately even in the remotest zones of the country. Now we have trained cadres in all fields. It is important that they not be only good practitioners, but they should do well in their studies also.

In the talk with them, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that in the future the party will attach care to the development of our health service, because this has to do with the life of the people. Hence, he said, investments in this field are indispensable.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia greets warmly all the doctors and cadres who are present in the cordial meeting.

[Words indistinct], the scientific conference of Albanian medicine continued its proceedings in 14 sections: hygiene and epidemiology, contagious diseases, pneumophysiology, dermatology and professional diseases, pediatrics, obstetrics-gynecology, pathologic diseases, cardiology-cardiosurgery, surgery, neurology-psychiatry, of orl-oculistics radiology, of basis-theoretical subjects, of military medicine, pharmacy and stomatology.

The conference continues its proceedings today.

/12913

CSO: 2020/177

POLITICS

ALBANIA

PSR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES NAMIBIA CONFERENCE

AU111131 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, 11 July (ATA)--At the International Conference on the Independence of Namibia, which is holding its proceedings in Vienna, the floor was also taken by the representative of the PSR of Albania Petrit Bushati, who said among other things:

Two decades are being completed since the time when the UN decided the abolishment of the mandate of South Africa on Namibia and nevertheless, the Namibian problem continues to remain unsolved and an object of debate in many conferences or sessions of this organisation. A whole people are being denied of their incontestible rights for self-determination, freedom and independence.

It is not difficult to understand, he said further on, that behind the plots being hatched up by the South African racists at the expense of the Namibian people, lie the imperialist powers and in the first place the U.S. imperialists, who have great economic and strategic interests in Namibia.

Further on the Albanian representative stressed: the interlacing of the manoeuvres and demagogy of the U.S. imperialists and the other imperialist powers, with different political, economic or military pressures serve a single aim: to prolong as much as possible the so-called talks on the Namibian problem and the cause of the independence of Namibia be on the Greek Calends.

After speaking of the resistance and the struggle of the Namibian people, who are ready to make any sacrifice, but not to accept living in slavery, the Albanian representative said:

The Albanian people, as a sincere friend of the African peoples, have always forcefully and resolutely condemned the policy of apartheid being pursued by the racists of South Africa, the unlawful occupation of Namibia, as well as all their aggressive and subversive activity in southern Africa and have expressed their firm support to the struggle of the African peoples, including the Namibian one.

/12913

CSO: 2020/177

POLITICS

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

GREEK OFFICIALS VISIT GJIROKASTER--Tirana, 30 June (ATA)--At the invitation of the chairman of the executive committee of the Gjirokastr District People's Council, Flamur Cani, the prefect of Ioannina, (Vasilis Brakacillas), accompanied by the Mayor of the Municipality (Harillaos Tolis) and other members of the Municipal Council of this city paid a friendly visit to the District of Gjirokastr, on 29 June. Upon their stay in Gjirokastr they visited the Museum of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War, the National Arms Museum, and the Exhibition of the Material Folk Culture of the District. In honour of the prefect of Ioannina, the chairman of the executive committee of the District People's Council, Flamur Cani gave a lunch, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. In the afternoon, the prefect of Ioannina and the Greek friends paid a visit in the village of Vrisera to the "Llesh Pal Cupi" agricultural cooperative of Dropulli I Siperi, where they got acquainted with the economic and social development of the cooperative under the people's power. The friends from Ioannina visited the hospital and the school of this village. On 29 June they left our country. [The Prefect of Ioannina Paid a Friendly Visit to the District of Gjirokastr] [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 30 Jun 86 AU] /12913

ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS PREPARE SESSION--Tirana, 27 June (ATA)--In the context of the preparations for the 9th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, the joint meeting of the permanent commissions of plan-budget and agriculture was held on 26 June. Attending was the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko. Themie Thomai, Minister of Agriculture, Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission and Andrea Nako, Minister of Finance reported to the commissions on the work done by the departments and respective sections in districts. Likewise, under the presidency of its chairman, Comrade Foto Cami, the permanent commission of the foreign affairs of the People's Assembly convened. Attending was also the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu. The commission listened to the report "On some problems of the relations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania with the other states in the field of foreign trade" submitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile and the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. The report and the contributions of the deputies brought to the fore the work done to implement the tasks in the field of foreign trade. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 27 Jun 86 AU] /12913

4 August 1986

ALIA GREETES MALAWI PRESIDENT--Tirana, 6 July (ATA)--The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message to the president of the Republic of Malawi, Kamuzu Banda: "On occasion of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Malawi, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you and the people of Malawi the cordial greetings and the best wishes for their wellbeing and the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 6 Jul 86 AU] /12913

SARANDE DELEGATION VISITS GREECE--Tirana, 6 July (ATA)--At the invitation of the mayor of the Municipality of Igoumenitsa, a delegation of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Sarande District, led by the member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and chairman of this committee, Stefan Qirjako left for Greece. In Igoumenitsa, amidst a warm and friendly atmosphere, he was received by the mayor of this city, (Petros Liakos), and other members of the municipality. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 6 Jul 86 AU] /12913 On 8 July the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic, Karolos Papoulas received the delegation of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Sarande District, headed by the member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and chairman of this committee, Stefan Qirjako, and held with it a warm and friendly talk. Present at the reception was the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece, Ksenofon Nushi as well as the mayor of Igoumenitsa (Petros Liakos). Upon its stay in Greece the delegation paid visits to Igoumenitsa and Corfu as well as to historic and archaeological sites in Athens. The delegation returned home. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 10 Jul 86 AU] /12913

ALIA GREETES MITTERRAND--Tirana, 13 July (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the President of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand: "On occasion of your national day, it is my pleasure to convey to you cordial greetings on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, and to the French people the best wishes for their happiness and the prosperity of their country. I am convinced that the friendly relations existing between Albania and France will continue to be developed constantly in the future, too." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 13 Jul 86 AU] /12913

DEPUTIES, OFFICIALS VISIT SWITZERLAND--Tirana, 11 July (ATA)--Within the framework of the inauguration of the Zurich-Tirana-Zurich Airline, a delegation from our country made a friendly visit to Switzerland. The delegation was made up of deputies to the People's Assembly, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Communications Ministry, Albtransport enterprises distinguished working people of work and production centers and others. The state secretary of the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs [word indistinct] D. Brunel, received the head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, Andon Berxholi and had a warm and friendly talk with him. During its stay in Switzerland, the delegation

visited various social and cultural institutions, historic and touristic sites in the cities of Zurich, Bern Meininger, etc. The delegation returned home yesterday. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 11 Jul 86 AU] /12913

CAMI RECEIVES BRITISH MARXISTS--Tirana, 3 July (ATA)--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the PLA, a delegation of the RCP of Britain (M-L) headed by the secretary general of the Central Committee, Michael Hamilton, visited our country recently. The delegation was received by the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Foto Cami who held with it a warm and comradely talk. The delegation also conducted talks on questions of mutual interest, which were attended by the head of the foreign department at the CC of the Party, Agim Popa. The meetings passed in a fraternal internationalist atmosphere. Over its stay in Albania, the delegation of the RCP of Britain (M-L) made visits to the districts of Durres, Korce, Berat, Vlore and Gjirokaster. The delegation left our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 3 Jul 86 A] /12913

CSO: 2020/177

POLITICS

BULGARIA

EDITORIAL DWELLS ON EXPLOITATION OF KURDS IN TURKEY

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 Jun 86 p 4

[Article "The Kurds Have No Rights in Turkey"]

[Text] The Kurdish issue and the condition of the Kurds in Turkey are more and more frequently the topic for speeches and resolutions at international forums where human rights and democratic freedoms are discussed. This issue was also examined during the recent 42nd session of the Human Rights Commission of the UN in Geneva. The representative of one of the nongovernmental organizations which have the right to speak during the discussions spent some time on it. He was Mr Mihalis Haralambis of the "International Union for Peoples' Rights and Liberation" organization. Here is what he said:

"The absence of national sovereignty, or in other words, the absence of a free and independent Kurdish state is a reason for the unequal development and the dramatic lack of progress in Kurdistan. In spite of the fact that in Turkey there are no official data on the number of Kurds, since nationality is not recorded during the census of the population, it is estimated that 14 million Kurds currently live there.

The presence of 4 million Kurds in the industrial centers of Anadola is a result of the still continuing policy of exile, intimidation, and inadequate development. As a result of this, the Kurdish workers and unemployed are a source of cheap labor representing wealth to the large private and state business establishments.

At present, about half a million Kurds live in Western Europe as foreign workers.

Two hundred and thirty thousand square kilometers of Kurdistan's territory is occupied by Turkey, which represents 30 percent of the total area within the Turkish boundaries.

This part of Kurdistan is rich in many raw materials such as phosphates, chromium, iron, and coal. The deposits of chromium in Maden are among the richest in the world. All of Turkey's oil fields are in Kurdistan, but the use of petroleum in Kurdistan is very low.

Large hydroelectric power plants have been constructed in this region of the country and thus Kurdistan provides for a large part of Turkey's electric power needs. Only 11 percent of the electric power generated by the hydroelectric power plant in Keban is used locally, while the rest is sent to industrial centers such as Adana, Ankara, and Izmir.

Most of the Kurds are peasants; 72 percent work in agriculture and only 5.5 percent work in industry. Thirty-eight percent of the Kurdish peasants do not own land.

Twenty-one percent of the tillable land in Turkey is located in Kurdistan and from it comes 15 percent of the agricultural production of the country. This low percentage is due to state policy which impedes the development of production resources in this region. Here the agricultural technology is backward and this shows the difference of progress of Kurdistan in comparison with the rest of Turkey. Only 3 percent of the farm machinery in Turkey is found in Kurdistan. In Kurdistan the number of industrial establishment is limited.

There is great inequality in the distribution of health services. On the average, in Turkey there are 4.3 physicians per 10,000 people, while in Kurdistan there is only one physician per 10,000.

Kurdistan is systematically exploited. Its human and natural resources are pillaged for the needs of the metropolitan centers. This is why Kurdistan is a true colony in the classical sense of the word.

The types of feudal and modern exploitation (the latter is practiced by the Turkish state) creates a system of economic relations in which the surplus value of Kurdistan is transferred to the rest of Turkey. The system in question not only hinders economic development, but also the provision for an adequate living standard of the Kurdish people.

While Turkey uses all of Kurdistan's goods and resources, state capital investments in the region are only 10 percent.

The Kurdish people are deprived of their right to develop by these colonial types of economic exploitation. Furthermore, they are intimidated in the most barbaric way about their culture.

From the very beginning the Turkish state has practiced a racist policy denying the entire existence of the Kurdish people, whose ancient past described by Xenophon in his book "The Return of the Eleven." The right of the Kurdish people to exist is not recognized, nor their right to conserve their distinctive culture, nor their right to speak their native tongue.

Officially Kurdistan is called East Region. Evidently there is a tendency to show with unscientific affirmations that the Kurdish people are people of Turkic origin, despite their Indo-European origin and very long history.

Use of the Kurdish language is prohibited. The administrative and judicial state institutions force the Kurds to use a language they do not know.

Since the Kurds do not learn well the official language in school, they are being degraded and insulted.

The Kurdish people have never had the "privilege" of being educated and of expressing, writing, and publishing their thoughts in their native language.

The percentage of illiteracy in Kurdistan amounts to 72 percent, while in the remaining parts of the country it is 41 percent. There are no schools in most villages; in the existing ones instruction is given in the Turkish language.

Despite the 18 universities and 157 other institutions of higher learning in Turkey, Kurdistan has only one university in Erzerum, one medical school in Diyarbakir, and six teachers' colleges and technical institutions of higher learning.

The Turkish government is conducting a campaign "for the civilization of the primitive Kurds." Its real goal, however, is to eliminate the Kurdish language and culture. This is not a cultural campaign, but a crime.

The racist and colonialist policy of the Turkish state has transformed the Kurdish people, despite their ancient history, into foreigners in their own country, and has eliminated the possibility of their participation in scientific and technological progress. These people are victims of living conditions and of political and economic machinations of a racist nature.

13211/12951
CSO: 2200/137

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PARTY SECRETARIAT ADOPTS CPCZ EDUCATION DOCUMENT

AU091415 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 July on page 1 and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 5 July on pages 1 and 3 both publish the 3,000-word "Document of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat on Ensuring the Study of the 17th CPCZ Congress Materials in Party Education," which was adopted at a session of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat on 3 July.

In its introductory passage, the document instructs party agencies and organizations to orient party education in the 1986-87 school year on "profound understanding and creative assimilation" of the documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress and on ensuring an organic linkage between the study of congress materials and the party's practical activity. In this way, party education should contribute to "the successful struggle for a change in the mode of thinking of party members and candidate members and to the vigorous struggle against inertia, outdated views, and approaches that are not in tune with current tasks."

The document goes on to review the aims of party education (such as its mission to "shape and reinforce the communist convictions of party members") and urges party agencies to approach the organization and supervision of party education in a responsible manner, avoiding "detachment from practical life, academic approaches, and other shortcomings." It also condemns both the "perfunctory" attendance of party education classes and "attempts to dodge this obligation."

The document then stresses the special responsibility of primary party organizations for the standard of ideological and political indoctrination and notes the specific needs of individual groups of party members, such as candidate members, young workers, and young university graduates. According to the document, use must be made, above all, of the "Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress," of the Gorbachev report to the 27th CPSU Congress, of the CPSU Program, and of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress as worked out by the subsequent sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, its Presidium and Secretariat, and sessions of regional and district party committees. In all party education classes, the document points out, one meeting a month (starting in October 1986 and ending in May 1987) must be devoted to the study of congress materials. In the 3-year Evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism, one class a week (starting in September and ending in June) should be devoted to the study of these documents.

The document of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat continues by singling out the following five topics for special consideration in party education classes: "the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development"; "enhancing the leading role of the party, raising the activity of party organizations, and applying the CPCZ statutes"; "tasks and targets of the economic and social development in the second half of the eighties and prospects for the period up to the year 2000"; "deepening socialist democracy and shaping a developed personality"; and "policy of Communist parties aimed at reinforcing world peace and social progress."

In the subsequent section, the document stresses that the study of the conclusions of the party congress must also be the content of the political and educational activity of all other organizations associated in the National Front. In this context, it emphasizes the need to raise the demands placed on the study of congress materials within the framework of the political indoctrination of the Socialist Youth Union and to integrate all pedagogues, including those who are not party members, in the system of party education. In concluding, the document sketches the requisite political and moral qualities, as well as practical experience, of party lecturers and propagandists and calls for the use of "activating forms and methods" in party education, such as dialogue, polemics, and discussion. It also declares that in its efforts to improve the quality of party education, the CPCZ will make use of the experience of the CPSU and the other "fraternal" parties.

/8309

CSO: 2400/343

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

CTK-ANSA AGREEMENT SIGNED--Prague July 7 (CTK)--An agreement between the Czechoslovak news agency CTK and the Italian news agency ANSA on the exchange of news service and photo news was signed here today by CTK Director General Otakar Svercina and ANSA President Giovanni Giovannini. The agreement is to contribute to mutual understanding and help extend knowledge about the life of the people in Czechoslovakia and Italy. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 7 Jul 86 LD] /8309

BILAK, ZAMBIAN COMMUNISTS HOLD TALKS--Talks took place in Prague today between Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Alexander Grey Zulu, head of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and the party's secretary general. During the talks, both sides exchanged information about the activity and tasks of the CPCZ and the United National Independence Party of Zambia and examined possibilities for further developing cooperation between both parties. They also discussed questions concerning the expansion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Zambia. When assessing the present international situation, they voiced the identity of their views on the resolution of its basic problems and expressed support for Soviet peace initiatives in disarmament, especially nuclear. The Czechoslovak side gave assurances of the full support and solidarity with people of Zambia in their just struggle to strengthen national independence against the aggressive policy of the Republic of South Africa. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86] /8309

CSO: 2400/343

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

STOPH ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CHAMBER OF REELECTION

States Priorities

LD171507 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1023 GMT 17 Jun 86

["From the statement by the Chairman of the GDR Council of State"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN)--In his statement, Willi Stoph thanked the People's Chamber deputies cordially for the trust which they showed him at their constituent session on Monday by electing him chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He said that, true to the GDR Constitution, he will devote all his strength to implementing the pioneering resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which has initiated a new period in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, for the well-being of the people, for strengthening socialism, and for the maintenance of peace.

Willi Stoph proposed, in accordance with the resolution of the SED Central Committee and in agreement with the Central Democratic Bloc of the parties and mass organizations, that the following members of the Council of Ministers be elected:

As first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers--Werner Krolikowski, Alfred Neumann;

As deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers--Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Guenther Kleiber, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Dr Gerhard Schuerer, Rudolph Schulze, Horst Soelle, Dr Herbert Weiz;

As members of the Council of Ministers--Otto Arndt, Dr Gerhard Beil, Wolfgang Beyreuther, Dr Manfred Bochmann, Professor Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, Gerhard Briksa, Werner Buschmann, Friedrich Dickel, Oskar Fischer, Dr Rudi Georgi, Wolfgang Gress, Professor Dr Karl Gruenheid, Walter Halbritter, Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Ernst Hoefner, Dr Margot Honecker, Wolfgang Junker, Horst Kaminsky, Rolf Kersten, Heinz Kessler, Heinz Klopfer, Erhard Krack, Bruno Lietz, [word indistinct] Professor Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, Felix Meier, Erich Mielke, Wolfgang Mitzinger, Hans Sattler, Dr Kurt Singhuber, Dr Albert Stief, Gerhard Tautenhahn, Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, Dr Guenther Wyschofsky.

The majority of these people have already been members of the Council of Ministers for many years and have performed successful work. The proposed composition of the Council of Ministers reflects our determination to continue continuously the proven cooperation of all friendly parties, which is sustained by growing trust.

The result of the elections to the People's Chamber, stated Willi Stoph, is a convincing vote by the people for the election appeal of the National Council of the National Front, in which it was stated: "What the 11th SED Congress Has Resolved Concerns All of Us." This unanimous commitment by the citizens is simultaneously a task and obligation on the government to do everything: To generally strengthen our socialist GDR by continuing the proven course of the Main Task in the unity of economic and social policy for the well-being of the people, on the basis of the dynamic growth in national economic performance; and to consolidate the fraternal alliance with the USSR and all states of the socialist community, to strengthen socialism and to increase the potential of our strength to solve the present and future social tasks by effective cooperation.

The Council of Ministers regards the election result as a brief to work together with all forces and states in the world which are ready to agree actively and constructively to maintain peace--the most important task of the present--with the aim of ending the arms race and moving toward disarmament. We oppose the policy of confrontation which emanates from the most aggressive circles of imperialism with our policy of peaceful coexistence. As recent history proves clearly, it corresponds in the best way to the interests of comprehensive cooperation by the peoples and states and to the solution of tasks and problems which span the world, for the benefit of all those involved.

We are strengthened by the clear vote of the people not least in continuing to practice international solidarity with all those who are struggling against neocolonialism, imperialist threats, and interference and are standing up for democracy and social progress, human dignity, and justice.

These fundamental tasks of socialist state policy will also determine the activity of the government in the new legislative period. We possess a concrete work program for this with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

These pioneering orientations, the GDR Constitution, the laws and the resolutions of the People's Chamber, and the Council of State are a binding foundation for the united activity of the Council of Ministers and all organs of the socialist state power.

In today's world where nothing is more important than safeguarding peace, the GDR foreign policy is orientated, the speaker stressed, toward guaranteeing favorable external conditions to further shape developed socialist society in our country. The GDR will extend the fraternal alliance with the USSR and all socialist countries further, fulfill its commitments in the Warsaw Pact loyally in future as well, and make an effective contribution in CEMA to deepening socialist economic integration.

In accordance with the humanistic essence of our social order, the socialist German state directs its international activity consistently toward banishing the danger of war through effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament and overcoming confrontation by cooperation among states. In the close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal states, it is fulfilling its historic mission to strengthen socialism and maintain peace.

As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated at the 11th congress, the USSR's approach to world issues which is rich in initiatives has opened up a new stage in our peace policy.

The complete liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons and other weapons of annihilation by the year 2000, the prevention of the militarization of outer space and the step-by-step reduction of conventional arms on a global and regional scale--this is the peace program of socialism, in order to stop the danger of war, to change the international situation for the better and to consolidate peace in a durable manner.

The GDR supports with all its strength the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the member states of NATO and to all European countries for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. It will stand actively for the implementation of the socialist peace policy through the continuation of the businesslike, result-orientated dialogue with all politicians and forces who bear responsibility in their countries.

An agreement on the ban of nuclear explosions is urgently necessary. It would be the best step for liberating the world from nuclear weapons.

Like the overwhelming majority of the international community, the GDR also expected the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions repeatedly extended by the USSR.

The GDR, which was forced to take counter measures after the start of the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe, together with its allies, urgently supports an agreement on the complete elimination of the nuclear medium-range missiles of the United States and the USSR in the European zone. This ought to be possible with good will from the other side, especially as the USSR has proposed a compromise solution in Geneva. It comes close to previous Western views and, as has repeatedly been stated, would also include the longer-range strategic-tactical missiles deployed in the GDR and the CSSR as counter measures.

The GDR remains prepared to make all its territory available for a corridor in central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons along the dividing line between the two alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. There is, unfortunately, still no constructive response from the FRG to our offer of negotiations.

The GDR, together with the CSSR, has repeatedly taken regional initiatives for the establishment of a zone in central Europe free of chemical weapons. The Bonn government, however, has approved the NATO plans to start the production of new, dangerous chemical weapons of mass destruction in the United States.

In full agreement with the peace policy of the USSR and the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR advocates rapid and effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament in the area of conventional weapons, the destructive power of which is approaching closer and closer to that of weapons of mass destruction. For years it has been working actively and constructively in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe for a positive result. A first result in Vienna would be a useful contribution towards comprehensive conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals.

With the objective of removing political and military confrontation, the GDR supports at the Stockholm conference serious and productive negotiations in order to conclude its first stage with a weighty final document. The time for this is ripe.

From the forthcoming review conference in Vienna on security and cooperation in Europe, we expect tangible steps for lessening the level of military confrontation, the expansion of cooperation in the various areas between the states in Europe, and new impulses for overcoming international tensions. In this spirit, the GDR is prepared to help actively toward its success.

In our striving for peace and international understanding, we do not overlook the fact that leading circles of the United States and NATO are pressing for military superiority and social revanche. Through a dangerous, life-endangering policy opposing the will of their own peoples and of mankind they have sharpened the situation. They insist, by including a number of allies, on the "star wars" program and are fanning tensions in various parts of the world.

In the spirit of the joint statement of Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl of 12 March 1985 we--and not only we--would consider it sensible if the FRG Government were to reconsider its policy, including as regards participation in the SDI program, in the interest of the preservation of peace. As is known, the governments of other Western European NATO countries have voiced their reservations regarding this risky course of the United States which threatens human civilization.

The improvement of the climate of confidence-building and constructive cooperation must not be hampered by adhering to outdated positions.

Relations between the GDR and FRG can be shaped and developed only on an international basis. We are not to blame for the fact that matters which have been an obstacle to this have still not been cleared away. What is needed are relations on the basis of equality and total independence in the interest of the safeguarding of peace, the elimination of tensions, and the safeguarding of arms limitations and disarmament. We, just as many responsible, realistically thinking forces in West Europe, shall never accept attempts to play down the dangers of the arms race. It is becoming plain to an increasing number of people that this is to divert attention from the negative effects of the imperialist arms drive and confrontation policy and from the social ills of the capitalist system.

There is the constantly increased awareness that it is today more urgent than ever to discard old rigid ways of thinking and adopt a new approach to tackle the international problems. The trend of the steadily increasing danger of war must be stopped and everything must be done to stabilize peace and to ensure the survival of mankind.

This is the socialist peace policy, as proclaimed again at the latest session of the Warsaw Pact states before world public opinion.

The GDR will continue to strive to shape still more comprehensively its relations with the liberated states on an equal basis and for the benefit of all involved. She calls for the removal of the centers of conflict and tension by means of negotiations that lead to just and lasting solutions. We are standing by the side of the people and the Government of Nicaragua which is fending off crude, illegal interference. Our full sympathy is with the victims of state terrorist attacks in the Mediterranean region and in southern Africa. We are standing in solidarity with the peoples and governments that oppose the imperialist policy of pressure and aggression.

Within the framework of the United Nations and its organizations, the GDR, in close cooperation with the other socialist states, with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, through constructive proposals will continue to make its contribution for peace. The GDR is at one with the efforts of the international community of peoples in the UN Year of Peace, 1986.

Domestic policy is being determined by purposefully continuing the path of shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR as mapped out in the SED program, and according to the resolutions of the 11th party congress, Willi Stoph said. The steadily closer interlocking of industry, science, education and culture, as well as national defense is setting new yardsticks for the complex and forward-looking management at all levels of the state and the economy.

The uncompromising realization of the economic strategy up to the year 2000 is of the greatest importance for our further successful progress, Willi Stoph said. This requires above all to link still more effectively the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, to attain top achievements in science and production, to create permanent bases for the intensively expanded reproduction, and to safeguard future dynamic economic growth on this path.

The heart of the economic strategy is in the unity of economic and social policy, the speaker emphasized. We are emphasizing this since the objective of our efforts at continuous modernization of production and the raising of its efficiency is always linked to the task of increasing national prosperity, making work easier, safeguarding the security in the socialist society at all times and for all the citizens, and to improving gradually the living standard parallel with rising production output.

The activity of the Council of Ministers and its organs will concentrate on realizing everywhere the qualitative new demands of the economic strategy. This includes above all the promotion, development and broad and speedy introduction of key technologies in all areas of the national economy and to achieve top positions in specific areas to a still greater extent.

The prime minister continued: A development of the branches and territories coordinated in the long term is as much to be safeguarded as is the initial and further training of the workers which must be aimed at meeting future requirements. In this we shall always be guided by the recognition proven by practice that the individual with his knowledge and abilities is and remains the main productive forces. All these issues concerning working and living conditions, from shaping the work place, via the employee supply system to commuter traffic, are to be discussed and clarified jointly with the workers.

A high-priority task of the Council of Ministers that is to be elected today ensures the overall fulfillment of the 1986 national economic plan and its deliberate overfulfillment. Under the slogan, "High performances for the welfare of the people and for peace--everything for the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress," the working people have developed an important initiative for the overfulfillment of the 1986 national economic plan in the socialist competition organized by the trade unions. The commitments are aimed at increasing performances beyond the plan. This concerns not only general rates of increase per se, but products that correspond to requirements in quantity and quality--thus, a larger distributable final product for supplying the population and the national economy and for export.

The 1986-1990 5-Year Plan and the 1987 national economic plan are being worked out in close connection with the execution of the 1986 national economic plan. The directive resolved by the 11th SED Congress presents the binding foundation for this. It tells of the determination to continue the dynamic economic growth and to develop the socialist national economy further at a high level.

Industry has to make the largest contribution toward this, Willi Stoph said, and mentioned tasks of individual sectors. The house construction program is being carried out in the unity of new construction, refitting, modernization, and maintenance with high social policy effectiveness.

The directive of the 11th congress lays down the political, social, and economic achievements of socialism are to be expressed in a concentrated manner in our capital city, Berlin. Its attractiveness and appeal as a city of peace are to be increased further. This includes the worthy preparation of the ceremonies to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin's existence.

The speaker dealt with the broad public discussion of the directive, which is aimed at the overfulfillment of the goals given for the period 1986-90 in order to solve the national economic tasks in shorter times and, especially, to increase exporting strength more rapidly.

The proven class alliance between workers and cooperative farmers remains the durable foundation of our agricultural policy. The activity of the government and its organs is directed at developing agriculture further as an efficient part of the national economy through comprehensive intensification.

It is vital in agriculture, too, to make best results, new processes and technologies in plant and animal production a general feature more quickly and to attain high and stable through scientific work in all production cooperatives. [sentence as received] [Passage indistinct] to shape it in such a way, is prepared for life and work in the developed socialist society. The speed and effectiveness with which we advance in mastering scientific-technological progress depend considerably on the quality of educational and training work.

As the directive for the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy of the GDR 1986-90 envisages, material and cultural living conditions are to be improved further in accordance with the plan--based on high performances in production and improved efficiency. An important aim of the social policy of the SED will be achieved with the solution of the housing issue as a social problem by the year 1990.

The government will work toward increasing the net money incomes of the population and the turnover in retail trade by 4 percent per annum, as before. The high level of supplies to the population which has been attained is to be guaranteed in future, too, and to be expanded further.

The provision of goods meeting basic needs will be reliably ensured and the production of high-value--mainly newly developed--industrial consumer goods will be accelerated. The scale and quality of services and the level of trading activity will be resolutely developed. We are relying here on all those who are active in these areas, which are so important for the wellbeing of people, and on the committed cooperation of the craftsmen and tradesmen, who have safe prospects in our republic.

We are continuing the policy of stable consumer prices for goods which meet basic needs, and for rents, fares and services, as an important component of our social policy.

We shall also devote great attention in future to encouraging families, especially working mothers, and caring for children and shift workers. Our constant care will continue to go to labor veterans, who have made a decisive contribution with their performances toward ensuring that our republic has become what it represents today.

The protection of the natural environment is of particular importance. It is indivisibly linked to economic and social policy and is thus a concern of the whole of society, which demands fitting attention from every state and economic official.

The Council of Ministers will also see to it in future, too, that the measures which have been initiated for keeping the air and the waters clean and for protecting the soil and the forests will be implemented in the interests of the further improvement of the working and living conditions of the population and that the international commitments will be fulfilled.

In our republic the public health service for the population continues to have a special place. In the forefront is the safeguarding of the high quality and efficient out-patient and in-patient medical care for all the citizens. Preventive measures, the care of mother and child and the health care of workers in the enterprises will be developed further. The care for the elderly and handicapped citizens is to be increased in cooperation with the social forces and enterprises in the territories.

Work is expected of artists and cultural workers which will lastingly influence the thoughts, feelings and conduct of the people, and strengthen zest, optimism, creativity and the willingness to work. The care, preservation and dissemination of the humanist, especially the antifascist and socialist, cultural heritage of our intellectual-cultural life will continue to play an important role.

In order to reliably safeguard the socialist achievements and peaceful development in our country, the Council of Ministers will also in future adopt all necessary measures to protect the power of workers and peasants, to safeguard the defense capability of our republic commensurate with requirements, and to guarantee public order and safety at all times, Willi Stoph said.

The further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the development of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other member countries of CEMA remain a main concern of the Council of Ministers' activity.

The uncompromising implementation of the complex program of the scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries up to the year 2000, which aims at achieving international top positions, is an essential basis for the decisive increase in social productivity of labor and the comprehensive strengthening of the scientific-technological and economic potential of socialism. The scheduled, specialized cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries for the development and application of key technologies by the national economies exemplifies the advantage of socialism to utilize to its full extent scientific-technological progress for the benefit of the peoples.

With the production and exporting of modern high performance equipment for extracting and transporting fuels and raw materials as well as for the modernization and reequipping of important branches of the national economy of the USSR, especially the food and consumer goods industry, the GDR will adapt itself increasingly to the economic requirements of its most important trading partner. In order to cover our long-term demand for raw materials and fuels, the GDR, on the basis of relevant agreements, will continue to participate in the construction of capital projects in the USSR.

With the scheduled development of economic and scientific-technological relations with the developing countries for mutual benefit we are making an active contribution to supporting these countries in their difficult struggle for strengthening their economic potential and their equal participation in the international division of labor.

Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence we are shaping trade with the capitalist industrialized countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. In this we assume that this trade will develop free from any political and economic discrimination, boycott and embargo measures.

Willi Stoph continued: It is the duty of all state organs to observe the rights of citizens, their proposals and critical comments, and to protect their legitimate interests.

He outlined the greater demands made on the activity of the Council of Ministers, the ministries and other central state organs which derive from the qualitatively new stage in the further shaping of the advanced socialist society.

The social changes which had taken place since the Eighth SED Party Congress necessitated a revision of the law on the Council of Ministers from the year 1972.

Local politics which are close to citizens are an essential element in the socialist state policy and play an important role. The continued thriving of cities, towns and villages is an essential concern of the state.

In continuation of the proven alliance policy, the great importance of which the 11th SED Party Congress had once again emphasized, the Council of Ministers will continue to cooperate constructively with all parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc, especially with the FDGB and FDJ, Willi Stoph said. Assuming that socialism needs everyone and has a place for everybody, the organs of the Council of Ministers and the local councils will be asked to actively promote the initiatives of the National Front everywhere.

State management in socialism is based on the inexhaustible power of the working people, the participation of the elderly and young citizens, of women and men, of people from all classes and strata. It is aimed at the prosperity of the people and serves the individual, the free development of his abilities and talents. It serves the preservation of peace, Willi Stoph said.

Dohlus Discusses Stoph Statement

LD171538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN)--Our highest maxim remains to do everything to ensure that peace is safeguarded, and that the arms race on earth ended and not extended to space. This was emphasized for the SED group by Deputy Horst Dohlus at the start of the discussion on Willi Stoph's government statement.

His group gave its full assent to the government statement. The foreign policy course stated corresponds most deeply to the policy of peace and social progress.

Faced with the dangerous sharpening of the international situation the SED considers it a decisive task to make an effective contribution to reducing the war danger, the implementation of the coordinated socialist peace policy and the overall strengthening of real socialism.

It remains our endeavor to work wholeheartedly for the creation of a worldwide coalition of common sense and realism, to promote with all peace-loving forces in the world which are prepared to talk, the policy of active dialogue and constructive cooperation in order to lessen the danger of war, Dohlus said.

Against the declared will of the peoples, the Reagan administration with its closest allies in NATO is continuing the course of arms drive and confrontation, the speaker said. One extremely dangerous measure by the United States was the announced moving away from the SALT 2 treaty. This is an attempt to annul the military-strategic balance and to open the floodgates to the arms race. The production of new-type chemical mass destruction weapons is aimed at the same objective.

It is high time for the United States, in agreement with the joint statement signed at the Geneva summit, to stop its nuclear weapon tests and to be prepared for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union, Dohlus said. The proposals submitted to this end make clear to what extent the socialist peace policy is defending the security and the life of all the peoples.

He referred to the program for the creation of a system of international security, adopted by the 27th CPSU Party Congress, to the Soviet proposal for radically reducing conventional arms and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, to the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member states for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The language of Budapest is that of common sense and of responsibility for the fate of mankind, the SED speaker said.

The safeguarding of peace is the decisive issue, also in relations between the GDR and FRG, Horst Dohlus said. The two German states, if only in view of the lessons of history, bear special responsibility for this.

In this, the inviolability of frontiers and the regard of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present frontiers is a fundamental condition for peace.

We adhere to this principle and reaffirm it now: Never again must war, but only peace, emanate from German soil, he said, and added: The situation in Europe could be changed substantially for the better if the FRG were to adopt the path of detente and the establishment of good-neighborly relations. Not a single chance should be missed to bring about an improvement in the international situation. No additional strains should derive from the relations between the GDR and FRG for the situation in Europe.

The constructive approach, the continuing preparedness for dialogue and equal cooperation according to the norms of international law are for us not a question of tactics or politics of the day. They derive from the fundamental line of the reliable, always predictable, peace policy of the socialist German state, Dohls underlined.

The development of the GDR as an internationally respected, politically stable and economically strong state depends directly on the further strengthening of socialism, the speaker continued. On the way of the unity of economic and social policy the GDR has assured continuous economic growth for over 15 years such as has been possible for only a few countries, and is translating it steadily into social progress for the prosperity of the people.

Of special weight for the continuation of the unity of economic and social policy is the steady deepening and expansion of the relations of the GDR and USSR national economies. Greater emphasis is being placed in this on the development and utilization of modern key technologies, on whose mastering depends above all the pace of labor productivity.

In this it is assumed in the GDR that gaining time in these areas means a gain in strength for socialism. In whichever way the scientific-technological revolution is accelerating, unemployment and poverty will remain unknown factors for the workers of our country, Horst Dohls emphasized.

For mastering the new social projects the GDR possesses solid preconditions. These are achievements which are greatly respected internationally. We shall continue to increase them and see to it that they are neither touched nor distorted, the politician said.

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CSO: 2300/458

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED ORGAN ASSESSES NEW LEGISLATURE'S PROGRAMS

AU250101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 86 p 2

[Editorial article: "For the People's Happiness in Socialist and Peace: On the Resolutions of the GDR People's Chamber"]

[Text] The beginning of the week was marked by the session of the GDR People's Chamber, our country's supreme representative body, which had been newly elected on 8 June. It elected the leading organs of our worker-peasant state and approved the government declaration. Thus the path worked out by the 11th SED Congress for the next 5 years and far beyond has become--in line with the National Front election appeal and the sovereign decision of the people--the GDR's state policy. Since this policy is in accordance with the basic interests of the citizens of all classes and strata, as the deputies of all 10 factions unanimously stated, it is already being put into practice with great energy in daily life. With their unanimously adopted decisions, the People's Chamber deputies affirmed that they consider it their most important and at the same time most honorable task to purposefully continue--in the future, too--the tested course for the benefit of the people, the course of implementing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, for strengthening socialism, and securing peace.

Thus, we retain the achievements and multiply them with new performances. "Who ever wants to know what a free people can do on free soil can see it in our GDR," stated Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, after he had again been unanimously elected chairman of the GDR State Council. "In fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, in the community of the socialist countries, we realize the great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin at the border line between the two world systems."

Thus, our path until 1990, even well into the new millennium, is clear and can be understood by everybody. It is a result of the program of our society's leading power, our Marxist-Leninist party. We implement it, as Erich Honecker stressed, "as a social strategy of steady progress, of people's welfare, of equal educational opportunity for everyone, of social justice, and of full people's democracy." The work we will now have to do together "serves the greatest causes in the world--socialism and peace."

The strong applause, with which all deputies received Erich Honecker's declaration, showed their close, cordial affinity with the highest representative of worker-peasant power on German soil. It also showed once more what the elections on 8 June had impressively demonstrated: There is a deep relationship of trust between the party of the workers class and the people, between the people and the state.

This political-moral unity was also reflected in the fact that the GDR citizens received the unanimous election of Erich Honecker as chairman of the GDR State Council with great joy. With him at the helm, our state is led by a communist who comes from the people, who has been working for the interests of the working people during his whole life, and who therefore enjoys the people's respect and sympathy. This was demonstrated once more by his recent meetings with working people in Erfurt and Soemmerda, in Gierstaedt and Jena, and by the many trustful talks in his Karl-Marx-Stadt constituency. The fact that today our republic is such a strong worker-peasant state on German soil, a cornerstone of peace in Europe, an internationally recognized and esteemed partner in the international arena because of its political stability and dynamic economic development--all this is deeply linked with the work of Erich Honecker, the antifascist resistance fighter, the revolutionary workers leader, and statesman. The policy of the main task, which has turned the meaning of socialism into tangible reality in millionfold ways since the eighth party congress, is inseparably linked with his name. The policy of dialogue, reason, and realism whose goal is that mankind not perish in a nuclear inferno but live well together in peace, is linked with his name.

From the rostrum of the newly elected parliament it was declared that our state policy's supreme principle is to contribute actively to easing international tensions and to securing lasting peace on earth and in space. The newly formed government headed by Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and all people from the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front who have been entrusted with important state functions feel bound to follow this principle.

Our people can live and work with the certainty that the most urgent concern of our time is in the best hands when it is dealt with by their elected representatives. One basic truth of our life characterized the government declaration and the statements of all factions--the experience attained in our struggle: The stronger socialism, the more secure is peace.

The supreme GDR people's representative body supports unanimously and with all its strength the new disarmament proposals put forth in the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states. With the same energy our republic is working for the comprehensive Soviet peace program which would free mankind from all nuclear arms and other destructive weapons by the year 2000. We consider it urgently necessary to reach an agreement on the ban of nuclear explosions. A cessation of all nuclear tests would be the first step on the path toward a world free of nuclear arms. The GDR works for the complete elimination of the intermediate-range nuclear weapons of the United States and the USSR in the European area and keeps its territory

ready for a corridor in central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons in the same way as we also advocate--together with the CSSR--a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe.

The striving for peace and understanding among the peoples and the active contribution of the GDR in this struggle ran like a red thread through the government declaration. Once more the GDR extended its hand to all those who are willing to cooperate in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

The People's Chamber deputies once more affirmed our state's firm position that war shall never again emanate from German soil but only peace. Here word and deed are identical in our country--in the government's policy as well as in the daily life of the people, who--under the slogan "My work place is my combat station for peace"--are strengthening the republic and are thus decisively contributing to the fact that at long last the forces of peace will be stronger than the forces of war and world conscience will decide world development.

Over the past few weeks, we have been able together to draw a positive balance sheet of industrious, hard work. The GDR's successes, said Horst Dohlus as spokesman of the SED faction, are a historic testimony of what real socialism is able to achieve. One and a half decades of steady economic growth, which only a few countries in the world can show, and, most of all, the continuous transformation of economic progress into social progress characterize our development. This is to remain so in the future. Based on the achievements, the government declaration outlined the future tasks and objectives in the main field of struggle--the unity of economic and social policy.

In the next 5-year-plan period, too, we want to achieve a strong increase in national income. Therefore, looking toward the year 2000, our economic strategy is directed at a high, dynamic rate of development of production and efficiency by speedily increasing labor productivity. For this purpose we concentrate our strength on accelerating scientific-technological progress. Enriched by the experiences of the past years, we are basing intensification on durable foundations and are linking the advantages of socialism even more effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. Modern key technologies--applied more and more comprehensively--will decisively contribute to achieving gains in time and strength for socialism and to further expanding the material and cultural standard of living of our people. Particularly the young are getting a wide field of action in this respect.

The vivid discussion about the government declaration confirmed everybody's conviction that we will realize together the things we are planning together. Above all this became clear: Whatever we intend to do in order to develop the modern productive forces, to rationalize, and to make the transition to automation--man is always the focal point in our country. Security and social protection, the knowledge that good work is worth the trouble for everyone and that it enriches life and makes it more

beautiful, characterize the meaning and the purpose of our policy that is close to the people--this was also shown by the 1985 budget. It was particularly demonstrated by the statements concerning the continuation of this great building program with which we will, as it is known, solve the housing question as a social program by 1990.

The tasks of the future will not be easy to fulfill. But we know how to master them: by further improving central state planning and management and closely linking them with the working people's creative activities and the work of combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and local state organs within their own sphere of responsibility; by comparative performance appraisals and exchange of experiences in the socialist competition that is well organized by the trade unions; by the trustful working and living together of citizens of all classes and strata of our people.

The election movement [Bewegung] and the most recent session of the People's Chamber convincingly demonstrated the advantages of our socialist democracy, the strength of the tested alliance policy of all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front and led by the party of the workers class. It gives us the certainty that our path will lead us to new successes. For the benefit of the people, for the strengthening of socialism and for safeguarding peace, millions of people in our country are continuing their efforts in the socialist competition to make the year of the 11th party congress the most successful in our republic's history.

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CSO: 2300/458

POLITICS

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE—[MTI]--On Saturday a theoretical conference was held at the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Political College attended by 13 communist and workers party experts. Also participating were representatives of the journal **PEACE AND SOCIALISM**. The conference participants debated the question of worker participation in the management of socialist enterprise. The delegations were received by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary. [Text] [Budapest **MAGYAR NEMZET** in Hungarian 9 Jun 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 2500/368

POLITICS

POLAND

NUCLEAR POWER PLANS NOTED, CRITIQUED BY SWEDISH JOURNALIST

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 11 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Peter Johnsson, a Swedish journalist living in Warsaw, datelined Warsaw in June: "Poland Is Becoming Denmark's New Atomic Power Neighbor on the Baltic: While Sweden Is Going Off-Line, Poland Is Building Up Without Regard for Chernobyl"]

[Text] It is well known that Sweden wants to attempt to go off-line with nuclear power, but less well known that another of Denmark's close neighbors, Poland, at the same time wants to try to build up a nuclear industry. Poland, it is perfectly true, has no nuclear power plants today, but according to a parliamentary decision of last year the country as early as the year 2000 will have between 10 and 12 reactors in service.

The Polish authorities hope to get the predominant share of the country's electrical consumption from nuclear power a short way into the next century. The accident in the Soviet reactor at Chernobyl--right near East Poland--seems not to have affected the Polish leaders. But a number of people inside the nuclear power industry admit privately that the accident, which triggered extensive protection measures in Poland because of radioactive fallout, shook them.

Two Hundred Kilometers from Bornholm

As of the present Poland together with Rumania is the only Eastern country without nuclear power plants. But in northern Poland, just a good 200 kilometers from Bornholm, for several years they have been about to erect the country's first nuclear power plant in the vicinity of the little town of Zarnowiec.

By the exit lane down to Zarnowiec a large sign announces that here they are in the process of building a nuclear power plant. The area is beautiful. Lake Zarnowiecki, by whose banks the plant will be built, is surrounded by green areas, and right inside the barrier which blocks the road to the construction site there is an idyllic vacation colony.

The people who have lived for several years in Zarnowiec--which then was called Kartoszyno--have had to move. Their houses and farms in the vicinity

of the lake have been leveled with earth in order to make room for the power plant. Instead, the farmers were offered cash and modern apartments in Zarnowiec or new farms in Odargowa about 10 km away.

About 10 country families chose the latter. One of them is the Bialki family. Their new farmhouse is spacious and their farm buildings nice.

"Yes, it is certainly modern here," Urszula Bialka says. "And the soil we got is better. All the same I would like to have taken the old house with me. The new one here is more poorly insulated."

The visit is taking place on a holiday, and the entire family is home: father, mother and four children, as well as some close relatives and friends from neighboring towns. We are sitting by the coffee table in the large living room. Everyone agrees. The accident at Chernobyl shook them.

"We did not know before that such a thing could take place at all at a nuclear power plant," one of them says. "Now we know that it can also occur here if the plant is ever finished."

Poor Cement

It seems that there is some doubt about the latter. For they say that the construction is progressing very slowly. What is constructed one day is sometimes torn down the next. Actually the construction, which is expected to be ready with its first two 440-megawatt reactors in December 1990, is already a good one year behind schedule.

"It is a brutal truth," the local newspaper GLOS WYBRZEZI writes, "that the construction project lacks capital, building materials and workers. There are problems with the cement at that. Of the four installations which are necessary for efficient working, hardly two of them are functioning. There is a shortage of everything--machines, tools."

"There seems not to be any cement in the country which fulfills the high standards which are necessary for pouring the foundations for the reactors," the communist youth league's journal SZTANDAR MLODYCH points out.

Changing Attitudes

The people in Odargowa are not becoming less skeptical, because they know how it looks at the construction site. "If there were a referendum on nuclear power, I would vote against it," Urszula Bialka says, and the others around the table agree with her.

She held a different opinion before Chernobyl. These days she seems not to be the only one in Poland who has begun to think twice with regard to nuclear power. In the city of Bialostock 3000 people signed an appeal to the parliament for the construction of the nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec to be stopped for the time being. A number of scientists have made the same demands to the government.

No Extra Containment

The scientists point out in their letter that, among other things, there are no plans for any extra reactor shell for the reactors in Zarnowiec. This is confirmed by Technical Director Miroslaw Duda of the Energoprojekt firm, who has responsibility for the design of the plant.

"According to our present knowledge, there is no need for an extra containment facility for the reactors," he says. "The reactor containment facility which there are already plans for fulfills beforehand the international safety standards."

No Emergency Cooling?

The reactors which are to be constructed in Zarnowiec are of the same type as those which Finland ordered a few years ago from the Soviet Union. This concerns the so-called Novovoronezh reactor, which at least in its earlier standard version was criticized from Western quarters for lacking an emergency cooling system. This was a flaw which Finland remedied by installing a parallel cooling system of American manufacture.

It is pointed out in Polish quarters that they are prepared to introduce those improvements of the reactor which can appear necessary after the accident at Chernobyl. All the same it appears that they are not about to consider improving the reactor's containment facility. The type of reactor which is now being built in Poland is found in several other Eastern countries, including at Greifswald in East Germany.

Official Optimism

None or only a few of these critical viewpoints are mentioned in the Polish mass media. Instead it is emphasized that the reactors which Poland is thinking of building are considerably safer than the disabled reactor at Chernobyl. It is also pointed out that there are no plans to build any graphite reactors.

Although ordinary Poles have now begun to become uneasy about nuclear power, and although some individuals within the nuclear industry admit that what was considered impossible up to now--a reactor meltdown--has now taken place, the official statements roll on as though nothing has happened.

Urban's Comparison

"If you hold your head under water for a long enough time, then you drown, but if you just dip your face a little bit you have just washed yourself," the government's press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, declared at a press conference to explain the effect of the nuclear fallout which the Chernobyl accident brought about over Poland.

Accordingly, the Poles have just washed their faces.

"It is safer to live near a nuclear power plant than it is to drive to work in an automobile," the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA assured a few weeks ago. "A nuclear power accident can take place only once in 1000 years, even if thousands of reactors are built in the entire world," it read further in the paper's article.

Big Plans

Time will have to show, then, whether the Poles will let themselves be convinced by such arguments. In any case for the present it will be necessary to look at the signposts for changes in the Polish government's plans regarding the development of nuclear power. In the coming 15 years, in addition to the nuclear power plant at Zernowiec, between six and eight 1000-megawatt reactors are to be finished besides.

The location has been as good as decided for Poland's number-two nuclear power plant. It will be about 50 km north of the city of Poznan in West Poland. The intent is to build the third nuclear power plant right outside the capital city of Warsaw with its two million inhabitants.

Nuclear District Heating

On the whole, Polish nuclear power plans are to the effect of locating the plants as close to large population concentrations as possible. The objective is to be able to utilize the heated cooling water from nuclear power plants for district heating for residential areas.

By the same thinking, a number of smaller Polish cities are to be outfitted with nuclear-powered district heating plants. They are to be powered by 500-megawatt reactors. It is figured that the first of these nuclear district heating plants will be ready sometime in the 90's.

In brief, it is a nuclear Poland which there are plans to create for the next century. For the skeptics, however, there is still a hope; namely that at the present it seems to be going slowly with getting the first nuclear power plant constructed at Zarnowiec.

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CSO: 3613/160

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

PZPR POLITICAL SCIENTISTS MEET--A meeting of the party group of political scientists working in the Department of Science, Education, and Scientific-Technological Advancement of the PZPR CC met on 2 May 1986. The subject of the discussion was the draft PZPR program. Professor Jan Baszkiewicz, director of the group, introduced the discussion. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 May 86 p 2] /9604

LENIN'S COMPLETE WORKS PUBLISHED--On 2 May 1986, PZPR CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski met with the chief editorial staff of the publishing house "Ksiazka i Wiedza" which was formed to prepare the second Polish edition of the complete works of Vladimir Lenin. In May 1983, the 12th Plenum of the PZPR CC entrusted this task to the party publishing house. It is being carried out in close cooperation with the Soviet publishing house "Progress" and with the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU CC. Thus far 14 volumes of the "Complete Works" have appeared on the market. The editorial staff, under the direction of Professor Jaroslaw Ladosz, has already compiled and prepared for publication the next 16 volumes. During the course of the meeting, the importance of this edition for the further propagation of Marxist-Leninist thought in Poland and its influence on the party's ideological work were emphasized. Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR CC Ideology Department, and representatives of the PZPR CC Culture Department and the Ministry of Culture and Art, as well as the booksellers' associations, took part in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 May 86 p 2] /9604

BEDNARSKI, ADMINISTRATORS MEET--PZPR CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski met with employees and auditors of the Center for the Postgraduate Training of Civil Service Employees on 2 May 1986. The topic of the meeting was "Current Party Tasks Prior to the 10th Party Congress in Light of the Program Draft and Theses." [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 May 86 p 2] /9604

NIGERIAN JOURNALIST COOPERATION--A cooperative agreement between the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic and the Journalist Union of Nigeria was signed in Warsaw on 3 May 1986. The agreement provisions are intended to improve the performance of journalists of both countries, with the aim of better understanding between our respective peoples in their struggle for peace, safety, and progress. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 May 86 p 5] /9604

MANAGEMENT SCIENCES PARTY GROUP--An inaugural meeting of the party group of the science of organization and management was held on 5 May 1986. The group will function as part of the Department of Science, Education, and Scientific-Technological Advancement of the PZPR CC. A presidium has already been elected, as has a group chairman, who is Professor Leszek Pasieczny. The role of management science centers was discussed during the course of the meeting, as it relates to the implementation of the goals noted in the PZPR program draft. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 86 p 2] /9604

MUSLIM DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT--A delegation from the Muslim League [Rabitat Al-Alam Al-Islami] concluded its week-long visit to Poland. The League is centered in Mecca in Saudi Arabia and was invited by the Muslim Religious Union of the Polish People's Republic. The delegation, headed by Sheik Muhammad Ibn Nasir Al-Abbudi, deputy general secretary of the League, visited Warsaw, Bialystok, and Gdansk, and was introduced to the 600-year traditions and to the present circumstances of Polish Muslims. They also visited the historic mosques in Bohoniki and Kruszyńskie. The delegation was received by the director of the office of religious affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka, as well as by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Jan Majewski. In addition, the guests were received by Bialystok's voivodship governor and by the mayor of Gdansk. From Warsaw the delegation flew directly to Mecca because of the onset of the month of Ramadan on 9 May, which marks the month of the Islamic fast. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 86 p 2] /9604

PROSECUTORS NOMINATED--A ceremony marking the nomination of six district prosecutors and 48 deputy prosecutors was held in Warsaw on 7 May 1986. Jozef Zyta, general prosecutor of the PPR [Polish People's Republic], in distributing the acts of nomination, emphasized the importance of the prosecutors' role in the struggle against crime and other infractions of the law. He also called attention to the necessity of waging a consistent fight against phenomena which give rise to or are conducive to criminal behavior, especially antisocial behavior. He encouraged the newly appointed prosecutors to display political and social maturity and a sense of commitment and devotion to their official duties. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 86 p 2] /9604

PRESS LAW DISCUSSED--A conference of journalists and press spokesmen of voivodship courts was held in Popow near Warsaw to discuss how the press law is working. The judges and the public and legal affairs journalists discussed the particular problems associated with informing the public of the tasks of the administration of justice. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 86 p 5] /9604

AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN--Kabul (PAP). The newly-elected secretary general of the Afghan CC, Najib, received the Polish ambassador to Afghanistan in Kabul, Stanislaw Gugala, who presented his congratulations and best wishes from the first secretary of the PZPR CC, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. They discussed expansion of mutual relations. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 86 p 7] /9604

PERSONNEL POLICY CONFERENCE--A conference of the presidents, first secretaries of the PZPR factory committees, and directors of personnel and training offices of the central administrations of the cooperative unions, was held in Warsaw at the PZPR CC Party Training Center on 9 May 1986. The conference was called to discuss selected personnel policy problems, basic trends and techniques in personnel management work and also tasks arising from the documents "Main Premises of PZPR Personnel Policy" and the "Resolution of the PZPR CC Politburo on Party and Government Personnel Policy." Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the PZPR CC Personnel Department, chaired the session, and also taking part were Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR CC secretary, and Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry and the food industry. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 86 p 8] /9604

CHINESE VISITORS AT PISM--On the invitation of PISM [Polish Institute of International Affairs] a delegation from the Institute of International Studies of Beijing is visiting Poland. Heading the delegation is the director of the Institute, Zheng Weizhi. The delegation was received by Deputy Marshal of the Sejm, M.F. Rakowski, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. Majewski, and by Undersecretary of State of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Z. Sadowski. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 86 p 8] /9604

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS--Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and PZPR CC secretary, received a delegation of the CPSU Oblast committee from Ivanov on 10 May 1986. The delegation included CPSU CC member and first secretary of the oblast committee, Mikhail Knyazhuk. An invitation to Poland was extended to the Ivanov committee by the PZPR voivodship committees of Lodz and Skierniewice. During the meeting, the long and close ties of friendship binding the CPSU and PZPR leaderships were noted, in particular the long-term association between the Lodz and Skierniewice voivodships with the Ivanov district. Each group was informed of the specific tasks assigned to the party leaderships based on the progress of the PZPR pre-congress campaign and the resolutions set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. Representatives of the cooperative party administrations took part in the discussions. Also present was Mieczyslaw Sienkiewicz, counselor-minister to the Embassy of the USSR. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 86 p 2] /9604

PRIVATE SATELLITE TV VENTURE--Last year, Szczecin small businessman Zdzislaw Zniniewicz started producing antennas designed to receive TV programming relayed by satellite. The 1.5 meter dish antennas make it possible to pick up a total of around 30 programs broadcast by various television stations, as relayed by two satellites. In the near future the Szczecin firm "Svensat" will start producing smaller diameter (around 90 cm) dish antennas that have been modified to pick up programs from the new generation of satellites. The cost of one of these antennas together with a converter is as of right now more than we can afford and amounts to around \$1,500. This financial obstacle will undoubtedly be reinforced by regulations issued by the Ministry of Communications concerning rules governing the issuance of licenses permitting the reception of satellite TV programs. In the meantime all of the antennas made in Szczecin are destined for the Swedish market anyway. [Text] [Poznan WPROST in Polish No 27, 6 Jul 86 p 31] /9604

POLITICS

ROMANIA

MULTISKILL TRAINING OF WORKERS REVIEWED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 86 p 4

[Article by Mihai Iordanescu: "Specific Objectives, Broad Perspectives in Multiskill Training"]

[Text] The detailed calculations sometimes made for individual enterprises, departments, or work stations immediately attract the attention because of the often spectacular improvement that multiskill training achieves in elimination of idle time, better manpower utilization, and mobility of operations which have traditionally been performed by persons skilled in different trades but which today must be combined, especially within integrated teams or work brigades. Justifiably impressed by such rapid improvement in terms of percentage, organizers of campaigns for improvement in personnel training are easily won over, especially by the current aspect of multiskill training and less so by its assumptions or long-term consequences, the profound social implications of the process as such. For this reason, multiskill training, like any action to improve vocational training, sometimes risks being judged more by statistical proportions than by practical consequences.

In the context of consequences, attention is to be given above all to the new and higher requirements which every multiskill training course itself sets for the entire process of organization and operation of an enterprise once the course has been completed. It must not be forgotten that, while mastery of a second trade at the laborer level, ability to operate more than one kind of machine, or mastery of a high degree of automation is recognized to be indispensable for modern production, a specific aspect of such requirements is the circumstance that, once these requirements have been met, the organization of production as a whole, of labor, can no longer remain as it has been in the past. The entire organizational structure must be rigorously improved in keeping with the superior new components. It would otherwise be absurd as well as uneconomical to expend even a small portion of the energy of society, including naturally toward any advanced personnel training process, if the effort expended were not to bear greater fruit once one of the stages of this process had been completed. No one can any longer tolerate such waste.

However simple the relationship described in the foregoing may be, it clearly illustrates the need for thorough preparation to ensure the success of any multiskill training activity. Improvisation in this case, playing by

ear as it were, and following tradition are some of the most harmful things that could be done, if for no other reason that they introduce an element of approximation, or, better put, an "approximative" approach in an area where the level of ideas and acts is decided in terms of microns. Possibly more than any other scientific measure, more than any invention or discovery, each multiskill training course demands a broad and clear outlook, and accordingly an anticipatory approach, a predictive spirit, and consistency in reaching all the goals assigned. Are such requirements always met?

The question as such is especially topical in that the system of improvement in vocational training is now closely linked to the process of promotion or transfer of worker personnel to higher wage brackets, positions, and levels. For example, workers can be promoted to higher wage brackets today only after they have acquired the knowledge and skills needed for pursuing a second trade, as proved by a qualification (multiskill training) certificate, and such personnel can be promoted to higher grades and levels only if the employee involved has completed a qualification improvement course or other form of advanced vocational training. Consequently, not just from the viewpoint of proportions, but especially as regards the social implications, the consequences in time and space, does a vocational improvement process currently acquire new and complex aspects that make it especially necessary to carry out thorough preliminary measures and thus concentrate energies at the level of each enterprise, with the process as such starting out so to speak on the right foot and being validated by superior results.

The first measure to assure a promising beginning is unquestionably determination of the optimum dimensions, which in the present case are the same as the projected personnel training figures. Common sense tells us that, considering the current importance and scope of multiskill training, the personnel training figures must be established on the basis of retrospective and prospective analyses made at the level of each enterprise. The purpose these analyses is to determine the number of personnel who are to undergo multiskill training. This number is broken down by year, trade, production line, and employment category, that is, all the material and moral factors involved in the success of this process exerting such profound economic consequences. The current and long-term production goals, the planned increase in labor productivity, the goals of technological modernization, and to an equal extent the vocational structure of the labor force and the directions of its ongoing improvement must be taken rigorously and consistently into account. Unfortunately, this is rarely the procedure followed. The process the most often resorted to continues to be the setting of personnel training figures which fall within the limits of an overall percentage set in advance as tentative (but in reality adopted just as it is) at the level of the central, or possibly the economic department.

So it is, for example, that the Ministry of the Machinebuilding Industry, in Letter No 131 D71 of 10 February directed the Industrial Central of Bearings and Assembly Elements, which then forwarded the letter to its subordinate enterprises, to "submit no later than 17 February 1986 the number of workers to be qualified and undergo multiskill training, with breakdowns by counties, units, and trades." Aside from the fact that there was a great risk that the letter did not reach the lower levels until after the deadline set for taking action, the first problem that arises is that of whether the period indicated is really long enough for making a thorough retrospective and prospective

analysis at the level of each enterprise to serve as a realistic basis for a breakdown of the number of workers to undergo multiskill training in 1986. We know that the scheduling of multiskill training courses alone, with their varied implications in organization of work shifts and in rational use of equipment, create extremely thorny problems at the level of each enterprise. There is no need now to belabor the point that, as soon as the ministries and centrals have apprehended the undeniable truth of the axiom that "the quality of production depends on the quality of labor," such figures, established on the basis of specific analyses, should naturally become part of the annual economic plan of every production unit and thus should be approved or forwarded before the first quarter begins, precisely so that optimum application can be made of the preparations carried out with this end in view and with the existing situation taken into account. If this is not done, there will readily be resort to improvisation and to pure formality that is, to assignment of priority to quotas rather than to practical requirements. Under conditions such as this, when the personnel training figures are determined in such approximation, on the basis of other, also global figures--abstract ones, I might add--the Rulmentul (Bearing) Enterprise in Brasov, for instance, would at the level of the figure set for 1986 need around 80 years to complete multiskill training of the current number of workers, and the tractor plant in this area would need about 90 years. Similar additional examples could probably be found showing that centuries would be required in some cases. The problem today, however, with which the aim itself of multiskill training is identified, is not to make the future more remote but to bring it as near the present as possible, and to concentrate on quality in the present. What action is to be taken in view of this situation?

"I believe that advanced vocational training activities should be organized in such a way that they will constitute the precondition for, and at the same time the quintessence of, the economic and social accomplishments of every production unit," we are told by Comrade Dumitru Grigorescu, party committee secretary at the Rulmentul Enterprise. "Consequently, the personnel training figures for multiskill training should be elaborated on the basis of a broad long-term plan, account being taken of all accomplishments and goals relating to modernization, production improvement, substantial increase in labor productivity, lowering consumption of materials and energy, etc. For example, we are going to extend robotization on a large scale in 1986 and 1987. We have for this purpose a broad program of cooperation with Brasov University the application of which absolutely demands a veritable quantum leap in improvement of vocational training, and this leap must be performed in keeping with the dictates of modernization and with our correspondingly amplified capabilities for improving quality and economic efficiency."

In this context, Professor Virgil Vasinca and Ioan Floarea, respectively chief inspector and head of the personnel, training, and wages department of the Cluj-Napoca Heavy Equipment Complex, have stressed the fact that the strictly defined relationship between improvement in vocational training and personnel promotion should be taken as an incentive rather than as a limit in conducting the multiskill training process. Consequently, the personnel training figures should be determined as a function not so much of the current wage fund as of the goals set and reached in improvement of production, quality, and the efficiency of labor, because "we do not improve the skills of workers simply to promote them to higher wage brackets; such promotion

should be regarded as a natural consequence of improvement in the quality of labor performed by each person to modernize production."

The new plant and equipment of the Brasov Tractor Enterprise are being greatly augmented in 1986. The special new updated machining assemblies alone represent a value of 56 million lei, and the value of such assets will grow in the years to come. "This is a fundamental argument in favor of local determination of the structure and percentage of multiskill training as part of manpower improvement, far in advance of the respective stages of technological equipment modernization," we were told by Delia Sirbu, chief inspector for personnel improvement problems at the enterprise in question. "Consequently, we should lose no opportunity--and we very nearly lost our first one, among other things because we have not as yet (as of 11 April) been officially notified of the 1986 plan figure. As a result, only toward the end of the second quarter will be able to begin the 1986 courses."

"Still, I see that you are aware of this figure."

"We are aware of it because we copied it down when we visited the supervisory authority. We have adopted it as a tentative criterion to help us in drawing up our request at an earlier date for amplification of the multiskill training plan as a function of the increased requirements of our enterprise."

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

WORK OF CONTEMPORARY THEATER DIRECTOR DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Bucharest TEATRUL in Romanian No 3 March 86 carries on pages 52-60 a 4,000-word report by L. Patlan Joglu on Bucharest-born theater director Mircea Marin whose title, "Tension Born Out of Striving For Perfection", is a quotation from Marin and describes in part his aesthetic orientation. The director is in his early forties and has been staging plays for twelve years, working currently in the city of Brasov. He has been inspired in the main by the work of three playwrights who, in his view, complement each other to an extraordinary degree: Shakespeare, Chekhov and Caragiale. Pinter, Alecsandri, Marlowe, Buchner and Lovinescu are some of the other playwrights whose work he has staged. He is well regarded by Romanian critics and actors, whose comments the report excerpts. Something of a moralist, Marin fills program notes to his productions with philosophical speculations on the nature of Man, e.g., "Man is the embodiment of that tension born out of striving for perfection which, as an expression of an awareness constantly on watch, unites heaven and earth." He has twice traveled abroad with his theater companies, but only in Eastern bloc countries.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

BOOK OF ESSAYS BY LITERARY CRITIC FAVORABLY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Iasi CRONICA in Romanian No 26, 27 Jun 86 prints on p 4 a 1,000-word review by Al. Calinescu entitled "A Book About Critics and Criticism". The review discusses a recently published volume of essays, interviews and newspaper articles by the critic Mircea Martin entitled "Solitary Criticism". Martin favors the "pluralistic" approach to literary criticism and opposes "subjective dogmatism". A central topic in the book concerns the "power" possessed by newspaper and magazine columnists in the context of literary life," a thorny topic indeed, but one which Martin treats with directness assuming the risk of ruffled sensibilities". But the core of the book is devoted to a survey of the work of several Romanian contemporary literary critics, such as Edgar Papu, Adrian Marino, Lucian Raicu and Nicolae Manolescu. The reviewer says that Martin's evaluation of his colleagues is objective and fairminded throughout. Calinescu summarizes the book as a "discourse in favor of the dignity and independence of criticism" and considers Martin to be "one of the most authoritative and credible spokesmen of Romanian criticism."

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

HONECKER MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. Much esteemed Comrade Ceausescu: I want to express most sincere thanks for your congratulations on my reelection to the office of chairman of the GDR State Council. As yourself, I want to express the conviction that close cooperation and fraternal relations between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop and deepen at various levels on the basis of understandings concluded to our mutual benefit and in the interest of strengthening socialism and consolidating peace. I wish you, much esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, further great success in your highly responsible activity, as well as good health and working energy. Enrich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /12913

SFRY'S MIKULIC THANKS DASCALESCU--Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, received a telegram from Branko Mikulic in which the latter expresses thanks for the congratulations conveyed to him on his being elected to the office of president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. Likewise, the belief is expressed that the relations of friendship and good neighborliness, as well as the cooperation between the SFRY and the SR of Romania will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the people's in the two countries and of cooperation throughout the world. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /12913

BULGARIA'S ATANASOV THANKS DASCALESCU--Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, received a telegram from Comrade Georgi Atanasov in which the latter expresses thanks to Dascalescu for the congratulations extended to him on the occasion of his being reelected to the office as chairman of the Council of Minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic. In the cable the belief that the relations of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship will continue to expand, through the active contribution of the two countries' governments, is expressed. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /12913

DASCALESCU MEETS BULGARIAN OFFICIAL--On Tuesday, 1 July, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, received Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the "Energetika" Association of the Bulgarian People's Republic. During the meeting, the development of the good relations

between our countries was pointed out and the mutual wish to increase bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity was expressed. Within this context, the sides reiterated the possibilities of expanding Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and collaboration, including in the field of energy, in order to implement the understandings reached during the summit meetings. The meeting was attended by Ioan Avram, minister of electric energy. Also in attendance was Bulgaria's ambassador in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /12913

OPREA RECEIVES GDR OFFICIAL--Bucharest AGERPRES 2 July 1986--On 2 July Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, chairman for Romania in the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, was called on by Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, deputy chairman for the GDR in the Joint Commission. During the interview the sides highlighted the opportunities for expansion and deepening of the economic collaboration and cooperation, as well as for widening and diversifying the trade between the two countries upon mutually-advantageous bases. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1639 GMT 2 Jul 86 AU] /12913

RENOVICA MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general--Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu: I want to express warmest thanks for the congratulations you conveyed on my election as president of LCY Central Committee Presidium. Trusting that the positive traditional and friendly relations between the LCY and the RCP and between our socialist and neighboring countries will continue to develop in the spirit of friendship and cooperation and in the interests of our peoples, peace, and socialism, I want to convey comradely greetings and wishes for success in your activity. Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /12913

OPREA MEETS GDR MINISTER--Bucharest, AGERPRES 9 July 1986--Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received on Wednesday Rudi Georgi, Minister for Machine Tools and Processing Machines of the German Democratic Republic, who paid a visit to Romania. During the interview, new ways and possibilities were examined of expanding specialization of and cooperation in production in the building of machine tools in the period spanning 1986-1990. The same day, the guest was received by Nicolae Constantiu, Romanian deputy prime minister. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1546 GMT 9 Jul 86 AU] /12913

RCP DELEGATION VISITS WARSAW--Warsaw (AGERPRES) 1 July 1986--Tuesday, 1 June, the RCP delegation that participates in the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party visited the Unifra Research and Production Central (CEMI) in Warsaw, that specializes in the production of semiconductors. The delegation visited production sections and conducted talks with members of the central management. A meeting of the Romanian-Polish friendship was organized. In the addresses made on the occasion Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation, and the secretary of the Party Committee of the Central [as received] highlighted the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the PUWP, between Romania and Poland, that are growing

continuously in the spirit of the summit interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 1 Jul 86 AU] /12913

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY--Bucharest AGERPRES 15 July 1986--On Tuesday, 15 July President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Hardev Bhalla, ambassador of the Republic of India in Bucharest, as the latter concluded his assignment to Romania. A talk was held, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1636 GMT 15 Jul 86 AU] /12913

CPC THANK YOU CABLE TO RCP--To the RCP Central Committee--Dear Comrades: We have received your congratulatory cable on the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPC. We want to express sincere thanks for your warm congratulations which constitute an impetus and support for our party and people. May friendship between our parties and countries develop continuously! CPC Central Committee [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /12913

'HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE' TO MAURITANIA--Nouakchott (AGERPRES) 8 July 1986--A ceremony was held in Nouakchott, when the Romanian Government's humanitarian assistance was remitted to the Mauritanian Government. Expressing the deep gratefulness of the government, the military and state leadership of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the noble gesture of the Romanian people's friendly solidarity with the Mauritanian people, (Dr. M'diaye Kane,) member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, minister of health and social affairs, underscored that it contributed to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and productive cooperation established between the two countries and peoples. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1101 GMT 8 Jul 86 AU] /12913

INTERIOR MINISTRY AKTIV--Bucharest, AGERPRES 7 July 1986--A plenary meeting of the Political Council of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with the active took place on 7 July. It debated the activity for the translation into fact of the provisions of the directive given by the supreme commander of the armed forces regarding the army's military and political training over 1986-1990. The plenary meeting was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and George Homostean, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of internal affairs. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 7 Jul 86 AU] /12913

ROMANIAN, MOROCCAN TRANSPORT MINISTERS--Rabat, July. (MAP)--Moroccan Minister of Transports Mohamed Bouamoud Monday conferred with visiting Romanian vice-minister of Transports and Telecommunications Alexandru Dobre. The meeting reviewed the various aspects of cooperation between Morocco and Romania and explored the possibility to enlarge the scope of this cooperation. The Romanian official voiced his country's willingness to consolidate bilateral cooperation and to work to extend it to air, road, and railway transport. M. Bouamoud said it was important to increase contacts and exchanges between the two countries' officials, to promote vocational training, and to develop the sector of transports owing to its role in promoting economic and trade exchanges. The Romanian vice-minister of transports and telecommunications arrived in Morocco last 30 June. He held meetings with a number of Moroccan officials including the Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj and visited several telecommunication facilities. [Text] [Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 8 Jul 86 LD] /12913

SOMALI REVOLUTIONARY PARTY DELEGATION--Bucharest AGERPRES 8 July 1986--Upon an invitation extended by the CC of the RCP, a delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), led by (Mohamed Ali Warsame,) chairman of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the CC of the SRSP, visited Romania 2-3 July. During their stay in Romania, the delegations were received at the CC of the RCP headquarters by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conducted talks with executives of ministries and leaders of party bodies in the capital city and in Ialomita County, and saw round various economic and social units. A programme for the application of the collaboration agreement between the RCP and the SRSP for the period spanning 1986-1988 was signed during the visit. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1611 GMT 8 Jul 86 AU] /12913

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO REAGAN--To Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, White House, Washington D.C.--Esteemed Mr President: On the anniversary of the Independence Day of the United States, I want to extend, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and happiness, and wishes for prosperity and peace to the friendly American people. I also want to express the conviction that relations between our countries both at a bilateral and international level will constantly develop in the interest and to the benefit of the two peoples and of the cause of detente, cooperation, and peace throughout the world. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /12913

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS--Bucharest AGERPRES 9 July 1986--Invited by the CC of the RCP, a delegation of the General People's Congress of Libya, led by (Abdurazzaq Sasaa), deputy secretary of the General People's Congress, paid a visit to Romania, 4-9 July. The delegation held talks with Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly chairman, and Ion C. Petre, Romanian deputy premier. The Libyan delegation also had interviews with executives of ministries and local party and state bodies, they visited socioeconomic units in the capital city and in Constanta County. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1123 GMT 9 Jul 86 AU] /12913

U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY MARKED--On the Independence Day of the United States, a cultural event was organized in Bucharest on 3 July by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries [IRRCS] during which travel notes and aspects of the history and culture of the U.S. people were presented. A U.S. Documentary film was then shown. The event was attended by IRRCS members, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, men of culture and art, and a numerous audience. Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, was also in attendance. [Text] [Bucharest Scinteia in Romanian 4 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /12913

OFFICIALS ATTEND MONGOLIAN EVENT--Bucharest, AGERPRES 10 July 1986--On the 65th anniversary of the victorious Mongolian people's revolution--the national day of the Mongolian People's Republic--that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Togoochlyn Genden, gave a reception on Thursday. In the attendance were Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Richard Winter, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of wood-working and construction materials industry; deputy chairmen of the

national council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, ministers, deputy heads of section of the CC of the RC, representatives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, of the Romanian-Mongolian Friendship Association, party and state activists, artists and men of letters. Also present were diplomatic heads of missions accredited to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1524 GMT 10 Jul 86 AU] /12913

DUTCH YOUTH DELEGATION--Bucharest AGERPRES 5 July 1986--A delegation of the Youth Organization of the Radical Political Party of the Netherlands led by Berrg Rijswijk, secretary with international affairs, paid a visit to Romania 22 June to 4 July upon the invitation of the CC of the UCY. [Union of Communist Youth]. During their Romanian sojourn, the delegation conducted talks at the CC of the UCY headquarters, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Central Research Department for Youth Affairs, and the Constanta County Committee of the UCY. They met with young people and UCY cadres from economic units and cultural establishments in Bucharest and in Constanta and Barasov counties. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0838 GMT 5 Jul 86 AU] /12913

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. RECEPTION--Bucharest AGERPRES 4 July 1986--On the Independence Day of the United States of America Roger Kirk, that country's Bucharest ambassador, gave a reception on 4 July. Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantiu, Minister Ilie Vaduva and Petre Gigea, Grand National Assembly deputy chairman, leading members of ministries, representatives of certain mass organizations and central institutions, deputies, men of culture and art participated. Heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania attended. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 4 July 86 AU] /12913

VADUVA ENDS TALKS--Cairo AGERPRES 14 July 1986--Official talks concluded in Cairo between Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva and 'Isnat 'Abd al-Majid, Deputy prime minister and minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. During his official visit to Egypt the Romanian foreign minister had interviews with Rifaat al-Mahgoub, speaker of the People's Assembly, Yusuf Wali, secretary-general of the National Democratic Party, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, Kamal al-Ganzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, co-chairman of the Joint Commission of Economic Cooperation, Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, and Butrus Chali, minister of state of foreign affairs. During the talks, a survey was made of the ways of further developing friendly ties of collaboration between the two states in all fields of joint interest, especially on an economic plane, in keeping with the understandings covenanted at top levels, between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0715 GMT 14 Jul 86 AU] /12913

GIOSAN MEETS FRG OFFICIAL--Bucharest, AGERPRES 14 July 1986--14 July, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, president of the Inter-Parliamentary Council. During the talk held, views were exchanged on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the just and durable settlement of the major issues facing the contemporary world. Stress was laid on the contribution parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries made and can further make to better knowledge and rapprochement between Romania and West Germany. Marin Ivascu, GNA deputy chairman, chairman of the Romanian group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, attended. The same day, the guest met with leaders of the Romanian group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1637 GMT 14 Jul 86 AU] /12913

PUNGAN, DUMA ATTEND RECEPTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES 14 July 1986--On the National Day of France, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Michel Rougagnou, gave a reception on Monday, 14 July. Attending were Vasile Pungan, minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Aurel Duma, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; representatives of other ministries and central institutions, men of culture and arts, diplomatic heads of mission accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 14 Jul 86 AU] /12913

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

ZAGREB ECOLOGIST DISCUSSES MOVEMENTS OUTSIDE PARTY

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 86 pp 65-66

[Excerpts] "Today in the consciousness, tomorrow in the councils, more salt in the head, less iodine in the grass"--these are the slogans of SVARUN, the newly formed Zagreb group for ecology, peace, and the feminist movement which operates within the [Zagreb-]Trnje Opstina Conference of the Croatian Socialist Youth League. The group has established a broad program for this year and has worked to expand peace and ecological consciousness among citizens, especially youth. An ecological group has also been formed at the Zagreb Philosophy Faculty which will most probably be officially registered as a citizens' group.

Ivan Cifric, docent for sociology and lecturer in social ecology [at the Philosophy Faculty], said [in answer to the question of whether there exists a "socialist" ecology and what the prospects are for "our new movements or for the ecological and peace initiatives"]: Of course, there is no difference, the problems are the same in both East and West. Socialism which should cultivate all human values cannot be without ecology, but in our country one can count on one's fingers the theoreticians who deal with ecology, and very little literature has been translated into our language. Noninstitutional, alternative movements are...arising in our country today because of the ineffectiveness of the present system. If the LC remains deaf to ecological problems, a movement will develop outside the system. It will expand and be fully justified historically. I think a broad democratic discussion is needed on the current questions of protecting the environment and there should be a party conference on this topic. One should listen to these initiatives because if they are not accepted as reality, we will have an "opposition" which we ourselves have created and which will be justified. Silence is the worst thing.

[Question] What is the relation of the youth masses and their representatives--the League of Socialist Youth (SSO)--to all this?

[Cifric] A confrontation exists between the masses and leadership, just as it, unfortunately, exists in the party. The SSO is a typical copy of the party, the method and style of work are the same. Young functionaries have privileges (an apartment, official car, high pay) which the average person cannot have. Of course, then, their interests cannot be the same. The youth leadership should support the initiatives of its base or a schism will

develop. Spontaneous desires of the masses can be "eliminated" ideologically or in other ways, but these then are no longer democratic methods.

[Question] In addition to youth, are older people gathering around ecological and peace issues?

[Cifric] Yes. For instance, we have not had organized peace demonstrations since 1967. But there exists in people the desire to express themselves spontaneously, to say something directly in their own way. We must develop a democratic political culture; socialism cannot rank below the requirements of a bourgeois society. And without an ecological consciousness--a technological, economic, and developmental concept for the 21st century is inconceivable.

/9274

CSO: 2800/312

4 August 1986

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

ETHNIC MIGRATIONS SURVEYED, FUTURE OUTLOOK GIVEN

Belgrade INTERVJU in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 86 pp 6-9

[Interview with Miroslav Lalovic, staff member of the Center for Demographic Research of the Social Sciences Institute in Belgrade, by Dragan Tanasic:
"Ethnically Pure Migrations; date and place not given]

[Text] Until a few years ago, while the dinar was still worth something, one-fourth of employed Yugoslavs went away on vacation every year.

In certain other countries a percentage that high of the labor force not only changes its workplace every year, but even its place of residence, and no one considers that a whim, but rather a primordial human need the specialists say: The livelier the social mobility of the population in a country--the greater its stability and the greater the opportunities for social advancement. The paradigm that prevails in the modern countries of the West is this: Only when a man has gone through several workplaces and living environments can he get an accurate idea of his abilities and limitations: In other words, only then can he find his true measure in life. Japan is, of course, an exception here, probably only to prove the rule.

As the crisis has deepened, the social mobility of Yugoslav society has been fading more and more. There is an exception in two categories of people who are at opposite ends of the social hierarchy. The first change their jobs, sometimes also their place of residence, usually once every 4 years, while the others, under the burden of life's troubles, move from their native places with no time schedule, but in much larger groups.

It was about these latter that we talked with Miroslav Lalovic, staff member of the Center for Demographic Research of the Social Sciences Institute in Belgrade. In his voluminous study "Migracije naroda i narodnosti u Jugoslaviji posle drugog svetskog rata" [Migrations of Nationalities and Ethnic Minorities in Yugoslavia Since World War II], which will be published soon, Lalovic presents the results of his research.

The ultimate impression one gets in reading Lalovic's book is painful: In Yugoslavia there has been a retrograde antihistorical social process quite opposite to present-day trends in the world. The population of Yugoslavia has been regrouping rapidly over its entire territory on an ethnic basis. Every

... Census has shown that the Serbs are moving to Serbia, the Croats to Croatia, the Albanians to Kosovo, and the Muslims to Bosnia-Herzegovina....

[Question] Comrade Lalovic, would you please tell us first how the migrations have taken place since the end of World War II and for what reasons?

[Answer] Before I answer that question something first has to be said not only about the conditions under which those migrations have taken place, but also about the times which preceded them. I must, that is, say that there were large migrations during the war and that entire ethnic groupings were resettled by force, mainly the Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and Metohija, and Macedonia. In advance of the terror of the Ustashi, Balists, and Bulgarian fascists many Serbs fled from what was at that time the Independent State of Croatia, from Kosovo and Metohija, and from Macedonia onto the territory of what was then Serbia, whose borders had been fixed by the occupier, and which today approximately occupy the area of Serbia proper....

...but to fully answer your question: It was not just that the Serbs came to Serbia during the war. A large group of Slovenes from the vicinity of Maribor and from Kaernten, whose territory was to be purified for the settlement of Germans and for the Germanization of that part of Europe, were sent out to Serbia, to Kraljevo, and the environs.

[Question] Although this was not a topic of your research, do you perhaps know why those Slovenes did not resettle in Croatia?

[Answer] I do not know, but I assume that there was no place for the Slovenes with their freedom-loving outlook in a state which was in such vassalage toward Hitler as the Independent State of Croatia. And since they did not wish to go to Austria or Germany either, where most probably they would be subject to forcible assimilation, where above all they would not be allowed to speak their own language, they decided on Serbia, which, and this is very important, offered them hospitality, and knowing that this was a Slavic environment in which the ordinary Serbian people would not exert any sort of coercion toward assimilation, they.... Especially since it was believed in freedom-loving circles that regardless of how long it lasted, the war would end it with the defeat of fascism and that everyone would be able to go back to his native region.

[Question] Did all the refugees who survived go back?

[Answer] Those from Slovenia did, a majority from the Independent State of Croatia, although some did stay in Serbia, and many Serbs were unable to return from certain regions of Yugoslavia to their homes even after the war. Anyway, more or less everything is known about the Ustasha terror, but the general public has learned very little about the terror of the Balists in Kosovo, for certain strange reasons unknown to me.... Only in recent years has there been something said about those atrocities as well.... That is why I should only say briefly that after the April downfall of prewar Yugoslavia and the Italian occupation of Kosovo and Metohija, the German commanders, headed by General Eberhart, met with the Italian occupational authorities and the

Skipetar or Albanian political leaders at that time and decided that the Serbs would be placed outside the law! Immediately thereafter an invitation was sent to Albanians to rid Kosovo and Metohija of Serbs and Montenegrins. There was an unprecedented terror... Even by April 1942 about 60,000 Serbs were driven out to Serbia and nearly 900 Serbian houses were burned. The forcible expulsion of the Serbs continued during the ensuing force of the war. In June 1942 Mustafa Kruja, president of the puppet government in Tirana, arrived in Kosovo and delivered the following speech in a meeting with the Skipetar leaders: "The Serbian inhabitants in Kosovo and Metohija should leave as soon as possible. All the Serbs who have been settled here for a long time should be proclaimed Communists and as such our Albanian and Italian authorities should send them to concentration camps in Albania, and the new Serb settlers should be killed without exception."

This can all be found in the book by Zivorad Mihailovic "Podzemni rat na Kosovu" [Underground Warfare in Kosovo]. Unfortunately, this is only part of the documentation on genocide in Kosovo. But let me get back to your question. So, many Serbs driven out of Kosovo and Metohija at that time were unable to go back to their homes even after the war!

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because immediately after the end of the war the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia passed a law prohibiting the return of all Serbs who had moved into Kosovo between the two wars.

[Question] Who signed that law?

[Answer] As far as I remember, it was signed by Mosa Pijade, but that is not the most important thing. The important thing is that it is in effect even to this day, since it has never been revoked or invalidated!

[Question] If I have understood you correctly, you mean to say that the behavior of the Albanian chauvinists today has roots in the past?

[Answer] Quite certainly. After all, what is now happening in Kosovo is nothing other than continuation of a fascistoid Balist policy which has its roots in a history that goes back several centuries. As you know, 2 or 3 centuries ago, during the Turkish Empire, the Albanians were converted to Islam. In serving the Turks as their loyal subjects they abused the Serbian population in those regions....

[Question] Isn't that a version of history that has been stylized a bit to meet today's conditions and needs?

[Answer] No, not at all. There are reliable historical documents concerning that terror. Right here I have a report from the Ottoman Serbs issued in their National Assembly, which was held on 2 April 1909 in Skoplje. It speaks about the terror of the Skipetars instituted against the Serbian population in Macedonia, Kosovo, and Metohija: "Among the most important troubles our rural population has suffered from in those regions have certainly been the seizures

of farms which the Albanians have been practicing for years and which have led to hundreds and thousands of Serbian families having to leave their homes and move to neighboring countries (Serbia and Montenegro). With various threats and extortion, often with beatings and even killings, certain unrestrained Albanians have forced our peasants either to flee or to give up their property or to sell it for a song."

[Question] According to certain of our postwar histories, King Alexander forcibly settled Kosovo with Serbs.

[Answer] I must acknowledge that I have not investigated migrations down through history, but only those since World War II, but according to the documents which I have examined, settlement in Kosovo after World War I was aimed at balancing the disturbed demographic situation in Kosovo and Metohija. After all, it is well known that because of their way of life, the feudal form of their rural communities, in which an exceptionally high birth rate is encouraged, the Albanians undertook what is referred to as territorialization of population....

[Question] What does that expression mean exactly?

[Answer] Well, it means that when because of the high birth rate you cannot survive in the space where you have been living up to that point, you take over a portion of some other space where another ethnic group is living. Later you are joined by your fellow countrymen and you thus gradually conquer a new area. And all of that is fine if the new area is taken over in a legal and civilized way. Unfortunately, this is usually done with violence. There is an entire system of abuse practiced against the surrounding population: interfering with farm work, preventing the inflow of drinking water, and the like. Incidentally, in recent years there has even been quite a bit of this in the press.

[Question] And that behavior was practiced even in prewar Yugoslavia?

[Answer] I can only tell you that this method is several centuries old and that it has never changed in its essence.

[Question] Let us go back to the first question--about the reasons for the first postwar migrations.

[Answer] It is well known, and I have already said something about this in passing, that during the war Yugoslavia's various areas had varying experiences. Some with minor damage to property, and some completely destroyed and devastated. That is why it was necessary for the population from those devastated and war-torn areas to be resettled in areas which had better conditions for work and life. Vojvodina was one such area.

[Question] That is not the only reason why Vojvodina was settled by government decisions after the war. It had been left deserted in demographic terms. A large number of Germans who lived there collaborated with the occupier during the war and then withdrew when he did.

[Answer] True, before the war there were about 500,000 Germans living in Vojvodina. About 450,000 moved out at the end of the war. According to the figures of the 1948 Population Census, there remained about 55,000 Germans in Vojvodina. Accordingly, that area in Vojvodina was left empty. It was also deserted because of the terror of the Warthayers practiced against the Serbs. Unfortunately, we do not have accurate figures on the number of Serbs killed in Vojvodina either. But once again the number of victims was high. That is why an ethnic redistribution of population was carried out with this second colonization, the first having been carried out after World War I, again from those same impoverished areas of Bosnia, Montenegro, and the mountain areas of Serbia and Macedonia. With the exodus of the Germans and Hungarians and the immigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the Serbian population became a majority of the population in Vojvodina.

[Question] Migration is explained in economic theory as a redistribution of population from those areas where there is a surplus of manpower and high unemployment to an area where there is not enough manpower, unemployment is low, there is abundance and there are large opportunities for social advancement....

[Answer] That is only partially true. Economic reasons may be primary, but not necessarily. In every case a migration is an extremely complicated phenomenon, more complicated than many others, and often, as Academician Lutovac says, it can be very painful. Many migrations over the last 10 years in Yugoslavia can be better explained by other reasons than economic ones.

[Question] Which, for example?

[Answer] Reasons of psychology, security, and existence. In short, sociopolitical reasons. In recent years the entire public has been quite aware of the reasons why the Serbs and Montenegrins and also other nationalities have been leaving Kosovo. Following the nationalistic revolt in 1981, this was finally acknowledged even by the political team in power there. But it is not just in Kosovo that there has been an ethnic regrouping taking place, but rather this is occurring in other regions of Yugoslavia as well. If only economic reasons were involved, how then could we explain that 580,000 people have moved out of Bosnia-Herzegovina, according to figures for 1981. A majority of the emigrants have gone to the parent republic of their nationality. That is why we can confidently say that the direction of the migration is influenced more by nationality than by jobs and higher earnings.

[Question] How would you define those migrations?

[Answer] First of all--as interrepublic and interprovincial....

[Question] Fine...let us start at the beginning.... In the book you deal with demographic changes on the basis of data from the population censuses in 1961, 1971, and 1981. Tell us briefly what can be established from those data?

[Answer] According to the 1961 census, 1,316,950 people were living in republics and provinces where they had not resided permanently up until that time.

Ethnic groups moved across republic and provincial borders in the following order: Serbs 733,891; Croats 250,059; Montenegrins 81,537; Slovenes 69,231; Macedonians 41,237; Albanians 34,176; Hungarians 21,216; Muslims 19,024; Yugoslavs 18,286; and other nationalities 43,654.

Ten years later, in 1971, that number had increased to 1,585,592, and the order was the same with respect to ethnic groupings. According to the figures of the last census, in 1981, the number of migrants had reached 1,760,333, and the situation with respect to the migration of individual nationalities was as follows: the Serbs continued to be convincingly in first place--858,141; the Croats held second place with 281,996; but Yugoslavs had come up into third place with 194,365. Fourth were the Montenegrins--101,207; fifth were the Muslims with 87,457; and then come the Albanians with 59,754, the Macedonians with 52,157, the Slovenes with 474,219, and the Hungarians with 14,583.

[Question] Do you have any figures on changes since 1981?

[Answer] Unfortunately not. My analyses are based only on population censuses. However, I am convinced, at least on the basis of articles in the press, that the situation has been still more unfavorable in the meantime, that the ethnic regroupings and "purification" of ethnic centers is coming to an end in certain places. That is the case with Slovenia and Kosovo.... To a large extent that process is also taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, and Croatia. In Bosnia-Herzegovina the Serbs were once most numerous, then the Muslims and then the Croats. Now the Muslims are already in first place, and a large number of Serbs and Croats are moving out.

[Question] We will talk about that when we analyze the situation in each republic. Would you please give us the percentages for those figures on the absolute numbers of people moving out?

[Answer] According to the 1961 and 1971 censuses, the Montenegrins were in first place, the Serbs in second, and the Croats in third. In 1981 the Montenegrins were once again in first place on the basis of percentage, but now they are followed not by the Serbs, but by the Yugoslavs!

[Question] And how do you explain that?

[Answer] The Yugoslavs caused a great deal of confusion in the last census. In the previous two there were only slightly more than 300,000 of them, but in 1981 there were more than 1.2 million. And 194,365 of that number had moved. I think that a large number of citizens declared themselves to be Yugoslavs because of the political crises and nationalistic euphorias in the meantime. Since according to the last census there has been a decrease in the number of Serbs and Croats in spite of the natural population growth, we can assume that it is mostly Serbs and Croats who have declared themselves to be Yugoslavs.

[Question] A little while ago you said that in certain communities ethnic "crystallization," that is, purification of ethnic nuclei, is already coming to an end. It would therefore be instructive if you would represent the situation in each republic individually.

[Answer] Well, let us start with Slovenia. In 1981 it had a net gain of about 30,000. In other words, that is the number by which the people coming in exceeded the number of people moving away. The Serbs were the most numerous group. They came from Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Montenegro. After them were the Croats who came, once again from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Although they are the most mobile nationalities in Yugoslavia with the exception of their republic, Slovenes rarely cross the borders of their country. Over the period from 1971 to 1981 about 2,000 more Slovenes returned to Slovenia from other republics than moved away.

The situation is quite similar in Croatia. It also had a net balance in migration of slightly more than 30,000 persons. Most are made up of those who have come from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Over the last decade 12,000 more Croats returned than moved away.

Some people may be surprised by what I will say. But Vojvodina has a net loss. About 33,000 more people have moved out than have moved in! Most of those who moved out were Serbs, about 20,000, and they were followed by Croats.

[Question] Did Hungarians also move out?

[Answer] A few, about 1,000 persons. Some went to Serbia, some to Slovenia, and some to Montenegro.

[Question] For what reasons?

[Answer] I do not know that....

[Question] Now we come to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Please pay a bit more attention to it, since quite a bit is known about the major ethnic changes in Croatia, while the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina has escaped the attention of the public.

[Answer] I have already said that about 580,000 persons moved out of Bosnia-Herzegovina by 31 March 1981. The Serbs were the largest group, about 300,000, and then the Croats with 150,000, and the Muslims represent a very small share. The Serbs moved to Serbia proper and to Vojvodina, the Croats to the central portion of Croatia, that region which gravitates toward Zagreb.

[Question] What was the net balance of Bosnia-Herzegovina's migration over the period from 1971 to 1981?

[Answer] Negative. About 60,000 more inhabitants moved out than moved in. Once again the largest group was the Serbs--about 20,000, Croats about 16,000, and Muslims 3,700.

[Question] Who were the rest?

[Answer] The rest were Yugoslavs. Probably they are also Croats and Serbs by origin.

[Question] What was the balance with respect to Muslims?

[Answer] Positive: by 3,000 people. In 1981 the total number of incoming Muslims was 29, while 26,000 moved away.

[Question] Where did the Muslims come from?

[Answer] A majority from Montenegro. There were 4,500 who emigrated from that republic. Montenegro has an overall negative balance anyway. But the final number is insignificant. Most of those who moved out are Montenegrins, Yugoslavs, and Muslims.

[Question] In what regions did those who moved out of Montenegro settle?

[Answer] I cannot say for sure, but probably to the Muslim areas, since they have also been undergoing rapid economic development, especially in recent years.

[Question] Do you have precise figures on that?

[Answer] Well, here, I will present the cases of three towns. In 1961 Velika Kladusa had a population of 29,267. Total income that year was 1,319 million dinars, while per capita national income was 45,068 dinars. Twenty years later the population had risen to 45,520, and Muslims represented 88.4 percent of that. Total income had almost doubled at 2,628 million, and per capita income had risen to 57,733 dinars. Which means that it had risen about 35 percent over the earlier period.

Mrkonjic Grad, with its suburban opstina Boraci, had a population of 31,329 in 1961; Serbs represented 78.7 percent of that population. Total income was 2,307 million dinars, and the per capita national income 73,637 dinars. Twenty years later everything was dropping off. The population had dropped to 29,684, and the Serbs represented 78.7 percent of that. Total income was 45 percent less--1,448 million, and per capita national income was down more than 30 percent from the previous period and amounted to 48,780 dinars.

In 1961 Orasje had a population of 21,660. Total income was 1,229 million dinars. Per capita national income was 56,735 dinars. In 1981 the population had risen to 27,806, in which Croats represented 74.5 percent. Total income had dropped to 1,095 million. There was also a drastic decline in per capita national income. At that time it amounted to only 39,380 dinars.

[Question] Where do these figures come from?

[Answer] From the statistical yearbook of the Federal Bureau of Statistics for 1963 and 1983.

[Question] Now we come to Serbia. What has been the balance of Serbia proper?

[Answer] It has been in first place. As of 31 March 1981, 93,000 more people had moved in than moved out. About 60,000 are Serbs, and 35,000 of them came

from Kosovo, 20,000 from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the rest from Vojvodina. In second place are Yugoslavs, but I assumed that they are also Serbs who have declared themselves to be Yugoslavs. They have come from Bosnia, Vojvodina, and Kosovo.

[Question] Is there a republic into which more Serbs moved than moved out?

[Answer] Yes. Slovenia. Serbs have mainly moved to Slovenia from Bosnia, Vojvodina, and Kosovo.

[Question] The situation in Kosovo is more or less well known. Nevertheless, tell us what the situation was in 1981.

[Answer] Again in March of that year Kosovo had a negative balance of 5,000 persons. Most of those who moved out were Serbs--35,000, Montenegrins over 7,000, and there were 5,500 Yugoslavs. The rest were Gypsies and Turks.

[Question] One datum which is often reported in political discussions about Kosovo is that several thousand persons have returned there in recent years!

[Answer] Yes. More than 6,000 Albanians. All other nationalities are leaving that region.

[Question] Including Muslims?

[Answer] Yes, even they are leaving, and they are going mostly to Macedonia.

[Question] What is the situation in that republic?

[Answer] It is also being emptied. According to the last census, 8,500 more people moved out than moved in. A majority moved to Serbia and abroad.

[Question] What were they by nationality?

[Answer] Macedonians.

[Question] Some 20 years ago our press reported that an agreement had been concluded between the Government of Macedonia and the Government of Australia about the emigration of several thousand Macedonians to Australia. What might you say about that agreement?

[Answer] Nothing. Everyone must be struck dumb by such an act.

[Question] In your opinion has the division into republics and provinces on ethnic grounds under the last constitution contributed to these ethnic regroupings?

[Answer] There can be no doubt of that. The homogenization of ethnic nuclei, except in Slovenia, was an insignificant phenomenon before that. This process has almost been completed in Slovenia. It is coming to an end in Kosovo. And, as we have seen, it has intensified in Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Question] Unless there is some very essential change in the political climate and the way the administration operates in Kosovo, how many years as you foresee it will take to become ethnically pure?

[Answer] As far as theory goes, that process is finished even now. Literally it will be pure in a few years. Perhaps only that enclave in Kosovo Polje will remain. But, as you have heard, even the people who live there have declared that they will move out in a body unless there are changes in the conditions under which they now work and live. There is something I would like to emphasize in connection with all of this. It is not only the Albanians, but also the other nationalities that are beginning to become exclusive.... Many historical links that have existed up to now--economic, cultural, and other--are beginning to break. I would like to say that the causes of the homogenization of the Serbs do not lie in Serbia at the moment, but outside its borders, in Kosovo and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, for example.

[Question] Obviously, this is a retrograde transformation, contrary to present-day world flows and processes. How then do you explain that appropriate attention has not been paid to it even in the documents of the commission of federal councils in drafting the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program? The migrations are treated there as temporary and purportedly based on work....

[Answer] It is difficult to find the right explanation for this and other flagrant oversights in that document. Anyone who reads carefully the sections on migration will note that the authors refer to Croatia, Slovenia, and Vojvodina as traditionally regions of immigration and Bosnia-Herzegovina as the largest region of emigration. And that is not true at all except for the assertion about Bosnia-Herzegovina. All the figures in all the censuses to date show that Serbia and Vojvodina within it have been immigration areas down through the entire history of the Yugoslav peoples, although it was always economically poorer than Slovenia and Croatia. Croatia and Slovenia became an area of immigration only after 1971.

[Question] At the end of this interview what would you say by way of conclusion?

[Answer] Our public life has been burdened and poisoned by various conclusions. Nevertheless, I would dare to utter one warning. No kind of well-thought-out or strategic policy aimed at any kind of progress can be conducted in this country unless we realize in good time how dangerous our present ethnic divisions are and where they will ultimately lead us.

7045

CSO: 2800/445

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

RITUALS OF YOUTH DAY CELEBRATIONS RIDICULED

Misplaced Emphasis

Belgrade MLADOST in Serbo-Croatian 19 May 86 p 9

[Commentary by Vlastimir Mijovic: "Handsome, Healthy, Strong"]

[Text] The news item is short. For most, unimportant. Still: the 25 May Yugoslav youth encounters will not take place. No cash. Concise and clear.

The rally, of course, will take place. On 25 May, once again, the hour-long telecast will come directly from army stadium in Belgrade. Children and soldiers, school pupils and blue-collar workers, will dance. Solemn music will resound. Balloons will soar. Fireworks will go off. Loud applause. The rally mentality will again be complete. For that, money is always available. It has to be.

The youth organization constantly demonstrates its incompetence, short-sightedness, and sloth, not to mention cowardice, through its attitude toward Youth Day, its generation's holiday. This is the best indication of how interested the organization truly is in the changes that it promises so often and so loudly. Youth Day and its baton have been the subject of discussion constantly in recent years. Allegedly, the celebrations were supposed to be changed, modernized, from a demonstration toward action. And what happened? Nothing. Without the latest technical aids for visual spectacles of the type of the 25 May rally, this year's concluding ceremony would resemble those of 10 or more years ago. Yet this is not what we agreed upon.

No one has seriously and consistently questioned the concluding ceremony at army stadium, although such suggestions along those lines have been heard. It has a central place in the existing concept of the celebration. Via a skillful alteration of theses, however, the stadium rally becomes--remains--the sole attention-getting substance of the celebration of Youth Day. Yet a rally is eminently a question of form, by no means the dominant substance appropriate to such occasions.

The Yugoslav Youth Gatherings, in contrast, will be omitted this time for financial reasons after 2 good years. Let us ignore the claim that the parties directly responsible are the republic-level and province-level youth organizations, which allegedly refuse to provide several score million old dinars needed by the Belgrade organizers. Most of the organizations probably lack such funds, but even so the question is wrongly put. If we are going to refer to money matters, then funding for the Youth Day celebration is provided in the budget. This year, the figure is 6 billion dinars. Is that a small sum? The rally organizers would say yes. They themselves could use more. Let's believe them. We even know that such is the case. On the other hand, we also know about their insatiable megalomania. We know that they are capable of organizing a rally costing 100 billion dinars. The only thing is: do we need something like that? Or should we spend this country's money for a youth holiday on something wiser and more purposeful? Not for the nation's recreation but for suitably demonstrating the abilities and skills of the rising generation.

The Yugoslav Youth Gatherings, well conceived as a convenient way to demonstrate the rising generation's modern and diverse creative work, soon acquired a solid reputation. They are far from having achieved what they are capable of doing in these 2 years, but the official appraisal has been that they combine with the rally to comprise a modern, substantive background in terms of both work and ceremony for the youth holiday. Nonetheless, they will be absent this year. Both in Belgrade and elsewhere, nobody will get a headache, probably, for that reason.

The alibi is at hand: no money. The same money that we lavishly spend on incomparably less significant things. No matter, young people will again show at this year's rally that they are--if not smart--handsome, healthy, and strong. For rallies and such like.

Happy holiday, Yugoslavia's youth!

Meaningless Rally

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 86 p 4

[Commentary by Milos Vasic]

[Excerpt] "Rally: (1) Several airplanes landing (in the direction of the Wind); (2) Sokol rally, demonstration of Sokol members' inner effort, discipline, consciousness, and practice; etc..."--prewar encyclopedia.

In attempting to comprehend what happens every 25 May in the evening at Partizan stadium, we evidently should return to the source. The rally is a Sokol invention. The author of the above encyclopedia entry was adhering to sound reasoning, the safest approach, since the Sokol movement involves gymnastics above all. He says "demonstrates," not "expresses" or "symbolizes"; this is a big difference. Our television commentator, given a note to the effect that "this exercise expresses and symbolizes"--something very elevated and abstract--is in a much worse position. This

is why: this rally, this peak creativity of a secondary-school gymnastics teacher, cannot easily "symbolize" anything; so far as "expressing" is concerned, the rally can express only the agreement of a certain number of human beings to perform certain movements in a public place at more or less the same time. No amount of effort can imbue the aforementioned movements with symbolism, especially the symbolism of the "international economic order" that is supposed to be "represented"--so we hear--by the pastoral and somewhat erotic meanderings of Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf. "Rally language" is the language of Pavlov's agitprop bell which, without an interpreter for its charming vesper chiming, is incapable of bringing out in us even a droplet of class-conscious and patriotic saliva.

The Sokol members had things easy. They "demonstrated" discipline (all showed up), consciousness (all do the same), and skill. As Tanja Torbarina, lucid as usual, writes in DANAS, "It never occurred to me to interpret the meeting between Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf, just because this occurred at the stadium, as the 'struggle between technocracy and bureaucracy,' much less the 'international economic order'."

Our rally is incapable of "expressing" anything other than its own tinge and movements, because its language is dead, truly dead, in contrast to Greek and Latin. This is Agitprop language, with its fundamentally compromised esthetic ambitions to "construct from an amorphous social mass a kind of ideal whole in an artistic shape" (Bora Cosic). These exercises are the expression of a magical belief that reality is symbolic. It is, but not here and not now, otherwise no interpreter would be needed. Let us look truth in the face: no one understands rally language, no one is interested in it. The whole matter has taken on somewhat surrealistic dimensions: those who are supposed to speak that language do not understand it, resembling the North Korean children singing Yugoslav folksongs, and those to whom the message is addressed cannot comprehend it without an interpreter.

Baton 'Stupidest'

Belgrade MLADOST in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 86 p 4

[Letter to editor by Rajko Orovic, Titograd]

[Text] "Wake up, something is happening" [Youth Day slogan]. We need a marching song, not a lullaby, to drag us out of our conservative lethargy and free us from ostentatious revolutionariness. It is time for us to stop the political blabbering and megalomaniac celebrations, on which so much money is spent.

Let us just take note of the festivities that are arranged for Youth Day, among which the carrying of the baton is the most anachronistic and the stupidest. This is something that ought not to be done for gods, even if they existed, much less for human beings. We ought to drop once and for all this custom, which was instituted right after the war. We ought to do so for the sake of our dignity in the world's eyes and for many other reasons. This ritual, however much it may have pleased someone at one time, cannot by any means be justified today.

SOCIOLOGY

BULGARIA

ACTIVITIES OF MEDICAL ACADEMY DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 May 86 pp 1,3

[Speech by Medical Academy President Academician Atanas Maleev: "With Increased Responsibility"]

[Text] A conference of the administrative and social aktiv of the Medical Academy was held in the hall of the Scientific Hygiene and Professional Diseases Institute on 19 May 1986. The activities of the academy were discussed in the light of the stipulations of the 13th BCP Congress and a plan-program for the implementation of the congress' resolutions for 1986-1990 was adopted. The following were members of the business presidium of the conference, which was opened and chaired by Corresponding Member Professor Gerasim Mitrov, Medical Academy Party Committee first secretary: Academician Atanas Maleev, Medical Academy president; Corresponding Member Professor Lyubomir Shindarov, first deputy minister of public health; Professor Kiril Ichev, head of Health Care Sector, BCP Central Committee Cadre Policy Department; Dr Mil'o Milev and Professor Chudomir Merdzhanov, deputy ministers of public health; members of the Sofia city BCP Committee and of the academy's presidium bureau; rectors of higher medical institutes in Sofia and throughout the country, and senior personnel of the Ministry of Public Health.

Academician Atanas Maleev presented a profound study of the main trends in the activities of the Medical Academy and earmarked the forthcoming tasks based on the congress' resolutions.

The 13th BCP Congress, Academician Maleev emphasized, holds an exceptional place among the party congresses, for it marked the beginning of a new crucial stage in the development of our society--the implementation of the scientific and technical revolution as the continuation of the country's social development under contemporary conditions.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, deserves exceptional credit, for it was on the basis of his own developments and visions that the party strategy of the scientific and technical revolution in our country was structured, becoming our destiny, our project and our responsibility! The implementation of the new party strategy, as called upon by the congress' resolutions, must start with our thinking, our work style and changes within ourselves. We need organizational scope and long-range thinking, high level professionalism and, above all, order, discipline and an uncompromising

struggle with negative phenomena! Partial improvements are inconsistent with the strict requirements. We need basic changes in the entire scientific front. "More than anything else," Academician Maleev stressed, "we must see and evaluate realistically the weaknesses which could become a hindrance in the development of our creative forces and our overall reorganization for the implementation of the congress' stipulations, for the strategic line of the congress of combining the advantages of the socialist social system with the possibilities of the scientific and technical revolution is the only path leading to our further development!"

The Medical Academy is among those responsible for surmounting the weaknesses in our health care system, a problem which was discussed at the national conference held on 17 May, for it is a major center in the development of our medical science, the application of scientific and technical progress and leading global experience in health care practices, as a higher educational institution with exceptionally important tasks in the training and education of higher medical cadres and as the largest diagnostic and treatment center whose competent organizational-methodical aid largely sets the level of health care practices. The 14 years which have passed since its creation proved the great creative possibilities of the academy's collective, the assessment of which was manifested in the high award presented to it: the Georgi Dimitrov Order and the Honor Pennant "Winner in the Socialist Competition for the 8th 5-Year Plan."

The voice of the Ministry of Public Health and the Medical Academy was heard from the rostrum of the 13th Party Congress through the statements of medical workers-delegates. The possibility stressed in the speech by Dr Zhelyazkov of reducing the need for beds by the end of the 5-year period through prevention requires the formulation of realistic standards, jointly with the Scientific Social Medicine Institute, concerning the need for hospital beds. According to global experience, with proper organization of the work, 6.5-8 beds per 1,000 population should be adequate. Our current ratio is 9 per 1,000. Reducing this ratio will unquestionable enable us to optimize the use of equipment and improve the comfort and equipment per hospital bed.

The significant contribution of the Scientific Pediatrics Institute to lowering infant mortality in the country during the 8th 5-Year Plan leads us to believe that with the help of its further assistance and the assistance of the Scientific Obstetrics and Gynecological Institute, infant mortality will be lowered to 11 per 1,000! Major responsibility is assumed by the specialized institutes--the NINPN, NTSSZ, NIO and NIOT--for lowering morbidity and mortality caused by cardiac infarct as the final stage of coronary disease, brain-vascular diseases, malignant illnesses, and traumas. The availability of highly professional cadres and practical experience indicates that in solving this problem organizational steps are necessary. The institutes' party organizations will be the vanguard detachment in solving this problem and, not least, will be the personal example set by the manager.

Scientific and technical progress offers a broad platform for the development of design, which is now able to offer new Bulgarian-made medical instruments and new Bulgarian medicinal drugs. It is precisely the managers of all

institutes who must determine priorities in practical science work in the corresponding areas and ensure their development on a priority basis.

Speaking of the academy's scientific research, Academician Atanas Maleev stressed that the faster utilization of scientific and technical progress is the base for its further development with a view to providing the medical and medical-social prerequisites for improving the population's health.

The basic task of the Medical Academy in this area is drastically to upgrade the quality and efficiency of the work of scientific workers on the basis of a selective restructuring and target orientation of the scientific front toward the most important tasks of medical science and practice. A restructuring of topics is necessary in accordance with the needs of the qualitatively new growth of health care practices, introducing clarity concerning the directions in which a breakthrough will take place with our own efforts and with the help of foreign experience. The leading elements in the selective restructuring are the programmed organization of science and the shaping of program collectives. The Medical Academy has the necessary prerequisites and experience for the implementation of these initiatives.

The 9th 5-year scientific research plan of the academy was drafted as an open system, which enables us to perfect it in accordance with the new stipulations. The selective approach and programmatic organization of science call for basing the choice and planning of research--basic and applied--on firm information about the social significance of a specific scientific project, expected economic results, implementation conditions, previous experience, material facilities and cadre support. The forces of the academy must be concentrated on problems of socially significant diseases. Cooperation with similar units in the USSR and the other socialist countries and other advanced countries must be sought in the implementation of the most important scientific research programs. Under the conditions of the Medical Academy, the program collectives may be set up on three levels: within the comprehensive institutes, among individual academy institutes and among the Medical Academy and other major scientific institutions, such as the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Agricultural Academy, Sofia University and the VVMI. Program collectives are already extensively working on large-scale national programs on the study of the brain and on medical biotechnology.

The need for new-type cadres calls for the further optimizing of training and education: creating possibilities of mastering and applying scientific and technical knowledge in ordinary diagnostic and treatment work and perfecting the technology and methodology of the training process and its organization and management. Clearly, in this respect we must review and improve curriculums and programs and, above all, their content, making them flexible and consistent with the requirements of the new times. Lectures must concentrate mainly on crucial problems in the respective subject and the amount of time spent in practical training must be increased, in the course of which individual work of teachers with students must be made possible. In order to enhance postgraduate training even further, prestigious specialists must participate in teaching. One of the main tasks included in the theses of the 13th Congress is to energize scientific research in higher educational institutions and link training with scientific work. The experience gained by

the higher medical and scientific institutes of the Medical Academy in this respect must become the basis for energizing the so far unused potential in this area. To this we must add the need to expand the vanguard experience of the academy in experimentation with ideas and the development of small enterprises which will provide conditions for enriching the training process.

A major accomplishment in diagnostic and treatment work at the Medical Academy in recent years has been the development of heart surgery: the Scientific Center for Cardiovascular Diseases is currently successfully performing all types of heart surgery known in the world. Achievements have been attained also by the Scientific Nephrology, Urology, Hemodialysis and Organ Transplant Institute, which is using the most advanced treatment and surgical methods, including extracorporeal lithotripsy, and the Scientific Internal Diseases Institute, which took first place in the socialist competition.

With its overall activities, including diagnostic and treatment work, the Medical Academy is called upon to contribute to the implementation of the main objective of socialist health care: extending the average life span of the nation, improving the activeness of the population and reducing morbidity, which leads to temporary or lasting disability. Major responsibilities are assumed also by the Scientific Institute of Endocrinology, Gerontology and Geriatrics in solving the problem of extending the average longevity; this indicator has not changed in the past 15 years. Joint efforts are needed on the part of all units within the academy for lowering the overall mortality rate, particularly caused by infarct, brain-vascular diseases and malignant tumors. The heads of institutes and clinics must concentrate on patient care and the full implementation of the two-step care system.

The report by Academician Atanas Maleev was followed by discussions. Senior Scientific Associate First Grade Dr Dimitur Strakhilov, director of the NIZPB, discussed the possibility of struggle against intrahospital infections and the possibilities of a breakthrough in the area of biotechnology and, especially, the production of vaccines. Professor Petur Dobrev, director of the NI88, discussed morbidity caused by pneumonia, as a widespread affliction, and emphasized the need to limit x-ray studies and perfect bacteriological, clinical and epidemiological observations. He submitted a prognosis on the structure of pulmonary pathology for the next few years. Docent Kun'o Kunev, head of the Rheumatology Clinic of the NIVB, discussed the significance of and the new aspects in the struggle against rheumatic diseases; Professor Kiril Mirkov, director of the NIAG spoke on the possibility of preserving the female reproduction functions and protecting pregnancy from harmful influences. Professor Iliya Tomov, director of the NTsSSZ, discussed the new program of the Center for the Struggle Against Cardiovascular Diseases, and the application of scientific and technical progress in all areas of its activities. Professor Nacho Nachev, deputy rector of the VMI in Sofia, stressed the need for the qualification features of future physicians.

The conference adopted a plan-program for the Medical Academy for the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress for 1986-1990.

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